THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 43. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The Peace Negotiations in Satisfactory Progress at Prague.

Napoleon's Frontier Demand Not Mentioned in Paris, and Belgium Declared Safe by the Emperor.

Sweeping Annexation Bill Proposed by Prussia.

Italy to Negotiate with the Pope for Rome.

The German Peace Preliminaries and Text of the Armistice.

French Emperor About to Desert the Pope.

The London and Liverpool Markets of Monday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Satisfactory Progress in the Session at Prague.

PRAGUE, August 18.—The Peace Congress is in session, and negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel to Treat with the Pope for the Possession of Rome.

PARIS, August 20.—It is rumored here that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The Annexation Bill in the Legislative Chamber.

BERLIN, August 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the city of Frankfort.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Assurance of the Safety of Belgium.

PARIS, August 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France.

Frontier Rectification Not Mentioned.

LONDON, August 20, Noon.—The following despatch has been received from Paris:—

"PARIS, August 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France."

ENGLAND.

The Political Situation Unchanged.

LONDON, August 18.—There is nothing of importance to report in British politics.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 18—Noon.—The following are the current prices on the London Stock Exchange: Consols for money 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Illinois Central shares, 75; Erie shares, 42¾.

LONDON, August 18—Evening.—Annexed are the official closing prices of to-day:—Consols for money 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Erie shares, 42½; Illinois Central shares, 85½.

LONDON, August 20—Noon.—The following are the current prices at noon to-day:—Consols for money, 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 69 ¼; Erie shares, 42½; Illinois Central shares, 75½.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The cotton market has been quiet to-day at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—Noon.—The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¾d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The breadstuffs market is firm, except for corn, which is a trifle easier; mixed Western, 26s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The provision market is dull. PORK inactive.

LATEST BY STEAMERS.

The Rebel-American Fleet—Seizure of Seven Ex-Blockade Runners for the United States.

An affidavit made by a Mr. Mullins, clerk to Howard, Dolmain & Co., solicitors in London to the United States Government, having been presented to the Court of Admiralty, setting forth that seven steamers, ex-blockade runners, lying at Liverpool and standing in the name of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., were lawfully the property of the United States, having belonged to the Confederate Government at the termination of the war, the Admiralty issued a warrant for £20,000 against each steamer and took possession of them. It is alleged that three of the vessels are subject to a pending chancery suit by the United States against Prioleau; that three others are *bona fide* property of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and that one other belongs to the builders, having never been registered.

The Peace Congress—Assembling of the Commissioners in Prague.

On the 9th of August there was nothing new as to the peace negotiations. Baron Werther left Berlin on the 8th for Prague, where, it is said, definite peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will be carried on.

Count Barralano and General Meanebra will be the Italian plenipotentiaries.

A despatch from London, dated on the 10th of August, says:—The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy has been extended one day, ending on the 11th inst. It is rumored that all difficulties are removed.

The Canadian Frontier Trade—An International Commission with the United States.

The papers say that it is understood that the United States and Canadian Governments have assented to the formation of an international commission, for the purpose of reducing the obstacles in the way of the development of the frontier trade of the two countries.

Miscellaneous.

The official correspondence between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Postmaster-General, and the agents of the Cunard steamers in reference to the day of departure from Liverpool being changed from Saturdays to Fridays, is published. It resulted in a declaration that no change is considered desirable until the present mail contract terminates, at the end of 1867, when several important changes will probably have to be made.

Cholera was on the increase in London on the 8th inst. The number of deaths from the disease in the week ending August 4 was 1053, and 354 also died from diarrhœa.

The Berlin journals of the 8th of August state that the King, accompanied by the royal princes and Grand Duke of Oldenburg, would proceed for a few days to the Army of the Main.

Austria had withdrawn her troops from the 8th Federal army corps.

The Dresden *Journal* says nothing is known respecting any intention on the part of Prussia to impose contributions upon Saxon towns, as alleged by several German journals.

The same journal announces that special negotiations for peace were about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Preliminaries of Peace Between Prussia and Austria.

The text of the preliminaries of peace and of the armistice concluded between Austria and Prussia, and published in Vienna August 3, is as follows:—

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, animated by their desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have appointed plenipotentiaries to this effect, and with the object of determining the preliminaries of peace:—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Count Aloysius Karolyi, and Baron Adolphus von Brenner-Felsach; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, his President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otho Count von Bismark-Schonhausen, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following fundamental stipulations as the basis of the peace to be concluded without delay:—

Article 1. With the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom the territory of the Austrian monarchy remains intact. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to withdraw his troops from the Austrian territories which they occupy, immediately upon the conclusion of peace, under reservation of the arrangements to be made upon the definite conclusion of peace for the guarantee of the payment of the war indemnity.

Article 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation as it has hitherto existed and gives his assent to a new organization of Germany without the participation of the Austrian empire. His Majesty also promises to recognize the closer union which will be established by his Majesty the King of Prussia to the north of the line of the Main, and declares that he consents to the formation of a union by the German states situated to the south of this line, whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will form the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties.

Article 3. The Emperor of Austria transfers to his Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights confirmed to him by the peace of Vienna of October 20, 1864, in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the reservation that the inhabitants of the districts of North Schleswig shall be again united with Denmark if they express their desire by a vote freely given.

Article 4. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes to pay to his Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40,000 000 thalers, in order to cover part of the expenses which the war has occasioned to Prussia. But from this sum will be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which his Majesty the Emperor of Austria is still entitled to claim from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, by virtue of article twelve of the treaty of October 20, 1864 above cited—namely, 15,000,000 thalers, with the addition of five millions as an equivalent for the maintenance of the Prussian army supported in the Austrian territory occupied by that army up to the moment of the conclusion of peace.

Article 5. Agreeably to the desire expressed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia declares his readiness, upon the modifications to be made in Germany, to allow the territory of the kingdom of Saxony to subsist in its present extent, reserving to himself, on the other hand, to settle in detail, by a special treaty of peace with his Majesty the King of Saxony, the questions relative to the proportion to be borne by Saxony of the war expenses, as well as the future position of the kingdom of Saxony in the North German Confederation. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognize the new organization which the King of Prussia will establish in the north of Germany, comprising the territorial modifications consequent thereon.

Article 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to determine his Majesty the King of Italy, his ally, to give his approval to the preliminaries of peace and to the armistice based upon those preliminaries, immediately the Venetian kingdom shall have been placed at his disposal by a declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Article 7. The ratifications of the present convention will be exchanged at Nikolsburg within a period of two days at latest.

Article 8. As soon as the ratification of the present convention shall have been effected and exchanged, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will appoint plenipotentiaries, who will assemble at a place to be subsequently appointed, in order to conclude peace upon the bases of the present preliminary treaty, and to agree upon the conditions in detail.

Article 9. For this purpose the contracting States, after having agreed upon these preliminaries, will conclude for the Austrian and Saxon armies, upon the one part, and for the Prussian army upon the other, an armistice, the detailed conditions of which will be immediately settled in a military point of view. This armistice shall bear date from the 2d of August, until which day the present suspension of arms shall be prolonged. The armistice shall be, at the same time, concluded here with Bavaria, and General Baron von Manteuffel shall be charged to conclude with the kingdom of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, as soon as those States shall make application, an armistice commencing upon the 2d of August, and based upon the present military state of possession.

In token of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Nikolsburg, this 26th day of July, 1866.

VON BISMARK,
KAROLYI,
BRENNER.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned, the Austrian Feldzeugmeister Count von Degenfeld, and the Prussian General Baron von Moltke, authorized thereto by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, after having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and proper form, conclude an armistice upon the following conditions:—

The preliminaries of peace having been signed to-day, hostilities cease between the Austrian and Saxon troops upon the one part, and the Prussian troops upon the other, and an armistice for four weeks commences upon the 2d August. The following arrangements are valid pending the duration of this armistice:—

1. Pending the duration of the armistice the Prussian troops shall observe a radius bounded on the west by the line of Egra, Pilsen, Tabor, Newhaus, Ziabinda, and Znaim, those points being comprised therein. Upon the south the boundary is formed by the Thaya upon its junction with the March, then by this latter river in ascending its course as far as Napajedl, and lastly by a direct line drawn from this last point to Oderburg.

2. A radius of two miles around the fortress of Olmutz, and a radius of an Austrian mile around the fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz, and Theresienstadt cannot be occupied by the Prussian army; and the said fortresses may draw their provisions from these radii. A military road from Olmutz to Moserritch, through Woitkirchen, traversing the Prussian radius, is placed at the disposition of the fortress, and cannot be occupied by the Prussian army.

3. The military roads of Meisean, Sebottelsdort, Wittingau, and Tabor, upon the one part, and Malatschka, Skalitz, and Napajedl, upon the other part, are at the disposition of the Prussian troops, with a radius of occupation of two miles, to permit them to quit their positions to occupy the radius fixed by section 1.

4. The Prussian troops have the privilege of availing themselves, within the limits of the radius fixed by section 1, and pending the duration of the armistice, of all the ways of communication by land, by water, and by railway, and the radius fixed by section 4 for the fortresses shall form no obstacle to these communications. The Prerau-Trubau railway section is excepted from this stipulation in so far as it traverses the radius of the fortress of Olmutz.

5. The Austrian troops are prohibited from passing the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d of July, before the line of the Prussian forces shall have crossed the Thaya. The Imperial Government will receive notice as soon as the passage has been effected.

6. The sick in the portions of territory evacuated by the Prussian troops shall remain in those localities, with the surgeons and officials charged with their care. Further, the assistance of the authorities, their provisionment, and the means of transport are secured to them upon the part of Austria. No obstacle shall be offered, either during or after the armistice, to their transport to their own country, which, moreover, the Prussian Government shall effect as early as possible.

7. The provisionment of the Prussian troops is at the charge of the provinces they occupy. It shall not be raised by the Prussians by money contributions.

8. The property, warehouses, and stores of the State shall not be seized by the Prussians, in so far at least as the latter have not already taken possession of them before the commencement of the armistice.

9. The Imperial and Royal Government shall provide for the civil servants returning as early as possible to their posts, in order to assist in the maintenance of the Prussian army.

10. In the interval from July 27 to August 2 the Austro-Saxon troops shall everywhere remain at a distance of a mile from the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d of this month, in so far as that line is situated upon the left bank of the Danube. On the other hand, the prescribed line of demarcation must not be passed by the Prussians.

Done at Vienna the 26th July, 1866.

Count VON DEGENFELD.
Baron MOLTKE.

THE SITUATION IN HANOVER.

Public Alarm at the Idea of Annexation to Prussia—Determination to Support the Independence of the Kingdom.

Hanover (August 4) Correspondence of London Post.

The apprehension that Prussia has serious intentions of annexing the kingdom of Hanover has gained ground here during the last two days, and the public mind, in all classes of the population, is greatly alarmed. In order to leave no possible doubt on the mind of King William or the Prussian Government of the desires and bias of this population, addresses have been prepared to be forwarded to his Majesty or Prussia. They unanimously express the idea which fills the Hanoverian mind, viz.:—that the Hanoverians cling tenaciously to their independence, to their autonomy, and to their dynasty; that they would not consent to be incorporated with Prussia; and that they would refuse to sacrifice anything more than certain rights of sovereignty demanded by the Prussian Government before the catastrophe—namely, the uniting in the Prussian hands the military and diplomatic power of the North of Germany. The addresses put into circulation expressing those feelings were eagerly covered with signatures during the first twenty-four hours. The addresses also express the strong hope that the King of Prussia (even if it should unhappily be the case that his intentions exceeded these concessions) would still make no irrevocable resolve without allowing the public feeling of the Hanoverians to manifest itself legally by a convocation of the Chambers.

But it is too evident that the Prussian provincial authorities here are, most unfortunately, decided on preventing the wishes of the people from being openly manifested and reaching the ears of King William. The Prussian Commissioner has not only seized these addresses in the printing houses, but has ordered the respective authorities, under severe penalties, to stop their circulation as much as possible. Stringent orders have been given to the public journals forbidding any mention of these addresses, on penalty of being suspended. The publication of one journal has been stopped, and that of another is threatened. Here I may notice briefly, and by way of illustration, the fact that the former Minister of the Interior, Count Borries, has been menaced with banishment because, on a violent requirement to do so, he refused to retract the opinions contained in certain articles which he had inserted in a public journal in which he had occasionally written. Exactly at this juncture the Prussian garrison is strongly increased here, and from all appearances it would seem to be decided at Berlin that the opinions and demonstrations of a population of nearly 2,000,000 should be coerced. Nearly the whole of these 2,000,000 cling strongly to their autonomy, independence, and dynasty. I must repeat that it was declared, at the occupation of the capital, that Prussia made war only against Governments, and not against peoples. In this state of things it seems important and necessary that public opinion abroad, and especially in England, should be enlightened as to what is passing here.

Prussia's Reply to the Demand of Russia for a Congress.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 4th instant, says:—

"Prussia, in reply to the Russian demand that the redivision of Germany should be made the subject of common deliberation at a European Congress, has declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. If she is to attend a Congress at all it must be convened for the avowed purpose of taking note of and sanctioning, as it were, whatever changes she may have previously worked out on her own responsibility.

"The Cacigues, as the fugitive princes have been contemptuously dubbed since beginning to clamor for foreign interference, may despatch letters and ambassadors to all points of the compass, but will not change this determination of their victorious and confident foe. It could be only in case of a new war and a series of signal reverses in the field that Prussia would abate her claims on this head."

NAPOLEON DESERTING THE POPE.

Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of Independance Belge.

Before leaving Paris for Vichy, M. Drouyn de Lhuys addressed, it is said, a despatch to the Roman Government to remind it that the term fixed by the Convention of September 15 was approaching. The French Minister is said to have signified to the Pontifical authorities that the date in question was irrevocably fixed; that France would fulfil her engagements by withdrawing her troops on the day mentioned; and that, consequently, the Holy See would have to come to an understanding with the Italian Government, both on financial affairs relative to the debt of the provinces annexed to Italy (a matter very far removed from a settlement), and also on the political situation.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Viscount Monck's Reply to the Queen's Message.

The following answer has been returned by the Governor-General of Canada to the message transmitted by Lord Carnarvon in the name of her Majesty:—

"OTTAWA, August 1.—Viscount Monck to the Earl of Carnarvon:—Your message of July 21 received. Present my humble duty to the Queen and assure her Majesty that her Majesty's gratification at the additional strength which the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph will give to the unity of her empire is shared by all her subjects in British North America. MONCK."

Messages Between London and Vancouver's Island.

An exchange of courtesies has just passed between the Mayor of Vancouver's Island and the Lord Mayor, by telegraph, the one trying to embody in his message the feeling of the colony, and the other that of the mother country. The first message was received at the Mansion House on Friday night, and was in these terms:—

"Frankiyn, Mayor of Vancouver, July 31, to Lord Mayor of London:—The infant colony, Vancouver, 6000 miles distant, sends telegraphic cordial greetings to mother England."

To this the Lord Mayor of London, taking up the vein, and reciprocating the sentiments of his far distant correspondent, replied as follows:—

"To the Mayor of Vancouver's Island:—Mother England acknowledges the cordial greeting of her infant son, Vancouver. May peace, good-will, and unanimity unite and prosper our happy family."

It will be observed that three days were occupied in the transmission of the message between Vancouver's Island and this country. It would be carried across the Continent of America to Newfoundland—how far by telegraph does not appear. Seven hours, or thereabouts, would be spent in conveying it by steamer from the American coast to Newfoundland, a distance of 70 miles; from twelve to fourteen hours thence by the Atlantic Cable to Valentia, and thence to London about an hour more, making three days and nights, or 72 hours. Altogether it must have travelled, taking the whole route, at the rate of upwards of 111 miles an hour, but in the 70 miles from the American shore to Newfoundland it could only be conveyed at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

Tests of Insulation and Working.

To the Editor of the *Times*.—SIR:—I send for your perusal, and for publication if you think fit, a copy of a letter from Mr. Latimer Clark, C. E., containing some interesting information relating to his tests and observations of the insulation and working of the cable. Mr. Latimer Clark is the engineer on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for testing the work of the contractors.

I am, sir, yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street Within, E. C., Aug. 4.

"VALENTIA, July 30.—My Dear Sir:—Herewith I have the pleasure to forward you a certificate of the completion of the 1866 cable, which is similar in every respect to the one which, after consultation, has been given to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

"The cable, as you have doubtless already heard, is in a most satisfactory electrical condition, and with the apparatus now used gives fully six words per minute. With improved apparatus it will give much more, and by the use of codes I expect fully thrice that speed will be obtained. The present signals are strong and excellent.

"Before leaving Sheerness, the insulation of the cable was 713 millions Siemens units per knot. This steadily increased as the cable was paid out, and is now as high as 2300 million units per knot. This increase is due partly to temperature and partly to pressure, and I will shortly calculate the influence of these combined causes, and give you the insulation of this cable and the Persian Gulf cable at a uniform temperature and pressure for comparison.

"It is to be regretted that the Newfoundland line is not in an efficient state, as that would have added greatly to the *eclat* of the opening. We have one and all formed the most sanguine opinions as to the permanence and security of the line, as well as concerning the probability of repairing the 1865 cable, which we quite expect to see put to work again shortly.

"It is almost unnecessary for me to congratulate you on the success of this part of the work, and the wonderful prospects of pecuniary success which the first day's work has opened out to us.

"Believe me, ever yours truly,
"LATIMER CLARK.

"Mr. G. Saward, Secretary Atlantic Telegraph Company."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Injunction Upon the Western Maryland Railroad—The Labor Congress, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 21.—The City Councillor, at the solicitation of Mayor Chapman, has laid an injunction on the President and Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad, to prevent that Company letting the contract for the building of the said railroad to Hagerstown, until the location is approved by Mayor Chapman. This is looked upon as a political trick.

The Labor Congress is still in session.

Great Union Gathering in Lebanon.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LEBANON, August 21.—The "Boys in Blue" and other loyal people had an immense gathering in Lebanon last evening. Governor Curtin was present, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke for an hour in his happiest vein, sustaining Congress, advocating the amendment, and reviewing the Wigwam Convention very caustically. Linn Bartholomew, Esq., also spoke. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held in Lebanon. After the speaking there was a beautiful torchlight procession.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The steamers *Saxonia* and *City of Dublin* arrived this morning from Liverpool. Their advices are anticipated.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived here this morning.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Sixty-one deaths from cholera occurred in this city yesterday.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 21, 12 M.—Gold selling at 147¼.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad—Serious Indian Outbreak at Fort Reno—Political Affairs—The Douglas Monument Celebration, Etc.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Most of the passengers injured by the smash on the Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday, have been brought to this city. The officers of the road are doing all they can for the comfort of the unfortunate persons. It is thought none are very dangerously injured. No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor of the train.

Specials to-night from Leavenworth state that news from Fort Reno reports four fights with Indians. Five men were killed and a large number wounded—the Indians murdering every one they can get at on the Sioux City road. The soldiers are frightened, and dare not leave the fort. There is great danger on the Powder river route. The Indians have notified the Pottawatomies that they will commence hostilities soon.

Governor Oglesby goes to Indianapolis tomorrow to help the Republicans in the campaign in Indiana. General Logan is still in this city, and it is reported that he was sober last night.

The Ellsworth Zouaves have been selected as the body-guard for President Johnson while here, on the 6th and 7th of September.

A LESSON TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The enormous verdict of $67,000 has been given in England to one Forbes, in compensation for damages caused on his property in Kilburn by the cuttings for the Midland Railway. The company refused to accept his estimate of loss, or to make any compensation, and the case was then brought to trial.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS IN SWEDEN.—At the Stockholm Exhibition the first prize for breech-loaders has been awarded to the Hagstrom needle gun. The Government has purchased the invention for ten thousand thalers, and the troops are to be armed with this gun in the autumn.

THE NEW YORK DETECTIVES.

Astounding Developments—More Corruption in the Police Department—Arrest of Several Policemen—They are Charged with Compounding Felonies, Taking Bribes, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Another and an astounding sensation in the Police Department is promised in a few days, involving the good fame, if not the liberty, of a number of policemen who have thus far been in good repute. Matters in this connection have not been fully developed yet, but rumors of a conflicting nature have been rife for weeks past, and the explosion, when it occurs, it is said will be of so startling a nature as to shake the whole fabric of the department to its foundation, and make the magnates at the Mulberry Street headquarters tremble for their positions.

The officials at headquarters have been unusually reticent in regard to this business, but outsiders have noticed an unwonted bustle and excitement about the office where Superintendent Kennedy holds court. What the result of all this turmoil will be is yet to be seen. Rumor has it that several policemen, some say but three, while others give the number as high as seven, have been arrested and are now held in durance vile. These policemen are charged with all sorts of crimes, such as compounding felonies, taking bribes to release prisoners arrested by them, and to allow those to go at large whom they have causelessly threatened with arrest for imaginary offenses.

What these charges will amount to when brought to light of course cannot at present be imagined, but the chiefs at the Mulberry street establishment look dubious and apparently alarmed. Some of the policemen have been under arrest for a number of days, and why they have not been treated as other prisoners, and taken before a police justice, is a mystery which requires explanation. The men have been mysteriously spirited away from their families and confined in out-of-the-way places, and their friends and relatives denied all access to them. In fact, the first intimation of their arrest was obtained by their anxious families, owing to their failure to return home at the usual period. The captains of the precincts to which these men are attached are the veriest know-nothings in regard to the matter, and have no doubt been kept completely in the dark, and other captains have been called in to "work up" the cases, as several strictly private interviews have taken place between several police captains and the Superintendent. A number of affidavits have been taken by Mr. Kennedy, in regard to the accusation against the officers, but whether these are ever to be made public, or to accumulate dust at the headquarters, remains to be seen. At any rate, public opinion will demand a full and impartial investigation (not a whitewashing arrangement), and the Commissioners know best whether it is safer for them to brave public opinion in this respect, particularly after the recent developments in the detective department. The operations of the officers under arrest, it is said, have extended over a period of months, and numbers of inoffensive and ignorant citizens have been victimized by them. An extensive system of blackmail was inaugurated, and many an innocent victim has been compelled to give up a considerable percentage of their means, gained by honest toil, to satisfy the desires of these cormorants. Thus persons whose business pursuits subject them to a police surveillance have been particularly attended to, and kept in constant dread of arrest. It is said that a well-known character, who has no reason to be grateful to the police, succeeded in gaining a knowledge of these transactions, and has used his knowledge to entrap several officers who have hitherto stood well in the department, and who were lately selected and specially detailed for detuctive duty on the cars. Be that as it may, it is due to the officers and the public at large that the whole of the facts be given to the world, and speedily. It is stated on good authority that the District-Attorney, who is also the legal adviser to the Board of Police, has been consulted in the matter, and there is no doubt that in a day or two the public will be treated to a great sensation.—*New York World.*

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

Details of the Indian War—Names of the Killed—Horrible Atrocities of the Savages—Utter Inefficiency of the Military Force.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 20.—A letter dated at Fort Reno, July 31, fully sustains the reports of the hostilities of the Indians, and the entire inefficiency of the military force now there to protect the route. The troops have had a hard time. They have fought the Indians four times. From the Platte we learn that one train had eight men killed by the Indians and a number of others wounded.

The Indians seemed to do all the damage possible. They killed Mr. Flood of Leavenworth, cut his head off, and set it up in the dirt by the side of the road. The military there afford no protection to the people. They are afraid to go out of the stockade. No mail has been received for three weeks, and no one knows when the commander will send one. They allow the emigration trains to start on this road, and then afford them no protection. They are badly secured. The Indians are again hostile, and are attacking the whites at every point. The escort accompanying Sawyer's party was attacked near Crazy Woman's Fork, and five soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. All the wounded who fell into the hands of the savages were scalped and tortured in the most barbarous manner.

An emigrant train encamped with the Cheyenne Indians, was attacked by a large party of Sioux, and all the white men of the party killed, and the women and children carried off. Colonel Sawyer and his wagon-road party were harassed by Indians for over one hundred miles, and were obliged to encamp every night on the hills away from water. The party is now encamped at old Fort Reno and at Perry Fort, on Jeweller river, closely besieged by the Sioux. Nearly all the stock on the road has been run off, and a great deal of suffering is inevitable. This route is impassable, and if those on the way escape with their lives they will be fortunate. The following persons were killed on Reno creek, a branch of Tongue river:—

George L. Joelsberger, Company A, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry; James Donaldson, Pierce Gassonett, William Donare, Henry Arizon, Massachusetts, and one unknown, on Cedar Fork; Wagon-master Dillon, on Crazy Woman's Fork; Lieutenant E. H. Daniels and Corporal Cullen, 18th Infantry, on Dry Fork; George H. Moore, S. Carr, Carlinville, Illinois; William H. Dearborn, Stoughton, Wisconsin; Hiram H. Chambell, Champion, New York; Charles H. Barton, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Jack Hustid, Muscatine, Iowa; John Little, Arkansas; Stephen Carson, Howard county, Missouri; William Hockwell, Montreal, Canada; John Slose, residence unknown.

Two bodies were found and two graves of unknown persons. This massacre occurred between the 17th and 20th of July. All the military posts on the Platte have been transferred from Missouri to the Department of the Plains. They are well garrisoned, and are being strongly reinforced, to guard against any interruption on the Platte route. This is the only route that the Government has promised to protect. Word has been sent to the Chief of the Pottawattomie tribe by the disaffected tribes on the border, that as soon as their corn was gathered they would take up the war trail.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which continue in good demand at full prices. 7-30s sold largely at 106¼@106¼, a slight advance. Old 5-20s at 110¼, no change; 6s of 1881 111½, no change; and 10-40s at 102¼. City loans were inactive and lower. The new issue sold at 99, a decline of ¼.

In Railroad shares there was less doing. Reading sold at 57¼@58¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼. North Pennsylvania, in a small way, at 40, an advance of 1¼. Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼@33½, the former rate a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening. Pennsylvania Railroad at 59½, no change; and Norristown at 60, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 64¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 36¾ for Catawissa preferred; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 19½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 57. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 82 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 72 for Bank of Commerce; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 38 for preferred do.; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 5½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147¼; 11 A. M., 147½; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147¾.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"The money market shows no quotable change, but the turn is in favor of the lender. The statement shows that the banks are increasing their loans and circulation, and decreasing their legal-tenders. There was some 'produce paper' offering upon the street to-day—the first of the season—and it will not be long before the supply will be large enough to affect the market sensibly. Call loans are quoted 4@5 per cent., and commercial paper 5@7 per cent. The payments on account of temporary loans, on the 27th instant, will amount to £70,000,000, including interest. The National Banks will be called on to supply a part of the amounts, and loans to speculators will be disturbed materially before the temporary debt is paid off."

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says:—

"Money continues in abundant supply, and the market favors the borrower. Call loans are readily obtained on good collateral at 5 to 6 per cent., and the best commercial paper is in demand at 6 per cent., with a much higher range for lower grades, as circumstances may require. The stock market has continued active, with an upward movement in many of the leading speculative classes. Governments have been strong at an advance on the close of the previous week. In the miscellaneous dividend-paying classes the transactions have been light, with little change in quotations."

—New York Dry Goods Markets, August 20.—The market for domestic dry goods in this city was quiet during the forepart of the week, but towards the close there was more activity and a considerable business was transacted. Prices are steady. Stocks are light, and with a fair demand advanced quotations are looked for.

Foreign dry goods are active, and at the auction sales, which have been well attended, fair prices were realized.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are fairly active and firm at the quotations of last week. Atlantic A, 24c.; Augusta, 21c.; Bedford, 16½.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in steady demand, with more firmness in prices. Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Bartlett's, 29½c.; Cavel, 13½; York Mills, 43½c.; and Wamsutta, 37½c.

Prints display considerable activity, and also irregular in prices. Merrimack W, 21c.; Sprague, 19c.; Pacific, 19c.; and Lowell, 16c.

Ginghams are in fair request at 19c. for Roanoke, and 27c. for Lancaster.

Delaines are firmer, and in better request. Pacific Manchester, 28c.; and Pacific Armures, 30c.

Brown Drills are steady and in fair demand. Boot Mills, 25c.; Stark H, 20c.; and Globe, 20c.

Corset Jeans are lower, but close steady at the reduction. Indian Orchard, 16c.; Hallowell, 15c.; Canoe River, 15c.; and Colored Newmarket, 17c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read.....lots	58⅛	100 sh Reading R R.	58¼
100 sh do.....s30	58⅛	200 sh do.....lots	58¼
100 sh do.....b60	58⅛	100 sh do.....58	31
100 sh do....s6mt	58⅛	100 sh Hestonville R	19½

FIRST BOARD.

$11000 U S 7-30s June	106⅜	100 sh Read....b5wn	58⅛
$10000 do July its.	106⅜	100 sh do.....	58⅛
$100 do ..July..106		100 sh do.....s5	58¼
$2000 do. Aug. its.	106¼	400 sh do.....lots	58
$500 U S 10-40s coup	102¾	700 sh do....lots	57¾
$13000 U S 6s, 62 coup	110½	200 sh do is s10wn	57¾
$50 do.....	110	2 sh N Penns.....	41
$6000 do.....lots	110¾	300 sh Ph & E...lots	33⅛
$400 City 6s new....	99	51 sh do.....c	33¼
$10000 Un Can 6s its	24½	9 sh Penna R.....	59½
100 sh St Nch Coal.	5½	25 sh Girard Bk....	57
100 sh do.s5wn.3 3-16		100 sh Ocean. ...s30	5¼
200 sh do.....	3½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....	147½	147¾
American Silver, 4s and 5s.....	133	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	14	14¼
" " July, 1864....	13½	13⅝
" " August, 1864....	13	13½
" " October, 1864....	12	12⅛
" " Dec., " 1864....	11	11⅛
" " May, 1865....	9¼	9⅜
" " August, 1865....	7¼	7⅜
" " Sept., 1865....	7¼	7⅜
" " October 1865....	6⅞	6¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 21.—There is a steady demand for Cotton, with further sales of middlings at 35c and samples at 33c.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here. A sale of 24 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ₱ ton.

Seeds of all kinds come in slowly. Sales of Cloverseed at $6 50@7; Timothy at $5@5 50, and Flaxseed at $3 60 ₱ bush.

The Flour Market continues very firm, but there is no demand except for the supply of the home consumers. Sales of old stock extras at $8 50@9 50; fresh ground do. at $10 50@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@13; and fancy from $13 to $16. Rye Flour is strong at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and it is held firmly. Sales of common and prime Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 75@2 80, and some new Missouri Amber at $3. Rye is steady at $1 15. Corn has declined, and 10,000 bushels sold at 93c. for yellow, 91c. for Western yellow, and 90c. for mixed. Oats are in good demand, and 3000 bushels Southern sold at 61c. 4000 bushels Barley and Malt sold at $1 50. In barley nothing doing.

Whisky is scarce and higher; sales of Ohio at $2 38, and refined at $2 34@2 39.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Johnson's Repudiation of Lincoln.

From the Tribune.

The strongest point which Mr. Johnson could make—the point which he has labored most to make—is, that in his attempt to force Congress to admit Southern representatives, he is true to the policy of Abraham Lincoln. Never was a claim more baseless. Yet in all his speeches Mr. Johnson has repeated it, and, of late, with an irritation which betrays a sense of weakness. Reverdy Johnson, in his address to the President, ingeniously attempts to gain from the love of the people for Mr. Lincoln's popularity for his successor, and assures Mr. Johnson, that "being upon the same ticket with that much lamented public servant, whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror, you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy." All the Copperhead papers which furiously denounced Mr. Lincoln's policy while he lived, now praise Mr. Johnson for adopting it. Thus we may see how highly the mantle of Elijah is valued—but Mr. Johnson has a cloak of his own, and the true garment has fallen upon Congress. Upon the question of his fulfilment of the purposes of Mr. Lincoln's administration, the Union party might safely appeal to the people, and stand or fall by that alone.

It would be easier to define what is not than what is the peculiar policy which Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward have invented and submitted to the South for adoption; yet there are a few plain principles which underlie it. It is based upon the idea that no legislation of Congress is required to restore the Rebel States their forfeited privileges; it assumes that Congress can demand of them no conditions whatever, but is bound to admit them on demand to its halls. A State, on this theory, may fight for years against the Union, and, throwing down its arms, at once take part in the government. Or, if there be any preparation of measures or time required, the President may alone determine the duration of the penance and the nature of the purgatives. His policy, in short, has for its central idea the unlimited efficacy of a Presidential amnesty: those whom he has pardoned other men have no right to question.

This is Mr. Johnson's policy. That of Mr. Lincoln is absolutely antipodal. It is well known, and the proof is now in the possession of the Government, that Mr. Lincoln, near the close of the war, declared that he had no power whatever over the reconstruction of the Union—that belonged to Congress. His messages to Congress repeat it. His message of December, 1864, was specially intended to assure the Southern people of the kindness they would receive upon their submission; yet he explicitly limited the extent of the mercy they could receive from him. "Some certain and other possible questions are, and would be, beyond the Executive power to adjust; as, for instance, the admission of members of Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control." This was well understood North and South. No language could be plainer than this, which, in promising Executive clemency, limited it to individuals, and expressly disclaimed the power to extend it so far as to restore States to their old relations. Jefferson Davis, in his message of March, 1865, faithfully repeated these opinions. "It will further be remembered that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that, in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy, and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories, or permitted to have a representation in their Congress, was one in which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by their Congress, after our submission had been accepted."

It is useless to say more. When it is proved that Mr. Lincoln distinctly declared that the admission of representatives from the Rebel States was for Congress solely to decide, it is the extreme of effrontery to claim that his policy is carried out by Mr. Johnson, who affirms that Congress is without any jurisdiction in the matter.

Tears for the Million.

From the Tribune.

The country, like a tender mother, will bear a great deal of congratulation over the fact that a professional sympathizer so shrewd as Mr. Reverdy Johnson has helped his presidential namesake to a relief of his overcharged sensibilities. There can be no mistake about it; real tears have been shed of late, copious and voluminous sorrow, a sentimental rain of so general a character that we have serious fears that the cotton crops will be spoiled by late floods along the track of the returning members of the Philadelphia Convention. The President, like Moses, had only to tap the rock of that Convention, and the waters gushed forth to order. "If you could have seen, sir," said Mr. Reverdy Johnson, with his grandest jury pathos, "the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amid the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt that the time had arrived," etc. The President did feel that the time had arrived, and was equal to the emergency. "When," replied Mr. Andrew Johnson, "the despatches informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me." Thereupon Mr. Johnson concluded the affecting scene with the practical remark that Providence had something to do in the matter.

Here it is we beg to differ with the President, and to assert the water-power of the official sceptre of Moses. But no ordinary occasion could have produced that uncommon overflow. The President has turned his eyes towards the radicals in Congress; has berated Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, and Stevens; has denounced a malignant and subsidized press; has been mortified by Parson Brownlow, and upbraided by his bosom friend, the Rev. General Granville Moody; has seen Mr. Jefferson Davis languishing in jail; Mr. Montgomery Blair making speeches for him; and the well-intentioned Mr. Raymond writing him down—but has never shed a tear. Those Conventional tears were unconventional; tears—as the President might remark—

"Tears, idle tears; I know not whence they come:
Tears from the depths of some divine despair"—

we will not mention the Freedmen's bureau or the murders of the poor Unionists at New Orleans. They would have been worth the expiation of a President's tears, responsive to such an impenitent and joyful sun-shower as occurred at the Wigwam. We beg the members from Louisiana to dry their eyes.

"If earth-fire cleave
The upheaved land and bury the folk,
The Southern crocodile would grieve."

Important Proclamation by the President—All the States Restored by Executive Authority.

From the Herald.

The highly important proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday, declaring that all the States in which rebellion lately existed are fully restored to "peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority," will be read with profound interest throughout the length and breadth of the land. Texas, the last State that remained unrestored in its civil functions, and which has been the lone star in this respect for some time, is now restored to her rights and privileges in the Union with all the other States. The work is now complete as far as Executive authority goes and the condition of the States is concerned.

The proclamation of the President has the effect of law, and all are bound to respect it as such. As the Executive power of the republic, he is the proper authority to judge of the condition of the country. It is the duty of Congress itself to accept and act upon his official declaration.

We have been anticipating such a proclamation as this, knowing that civil authority had been restored to all the other Southern States except Texas, and being assured that Texas would soon be in a condition to enjoy the same privilege; but now the official declaration is made that all are restored, every patriotic citizen must feel highly gratified. Radical agitators have been telling the people that the war is not over, and that the South was still in a state of insurrection; but the President solemnly proclaims "that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

The President in this important document recapitulates the several acts of Congress and of the Executive to suppress the insurrection and to restore civil authority, and he shows clearly that no branch of the Government ever entertained the thought that the States could be destroyed or their rights abridged whenever the insurrection should be put down. We now see how wisely and carefully Mr. Johnson has acted in reorganizing the Southern States, and in bringing peace and order out of the terrible chaos in which the Rebellion left the country. The people may well rejoice at the glorious end we have at last reached, and honor the man who has conducted us to that end through most extraordinary difficulties.

All that remains to be done now is the restoration of the Southern States to representation in Congress. To exclude them from this is a violation of the Constitution, and Congress, in excluding them, is guilty of a dangerous usurpation. Each house is the judge of the qualifications of the individuals claiming seats; that is, to judge whether they have been properly elected and whether there is any constitutional objection to them personally. But this power only applies to the individual representative, was never before applied in any other way, and the founders of the Government certainly never contemplated the exercise of it in excluding States from representation. The joint action of the two houses in refusing to admit the States to be represented in Congress is clearly unconstitutional and revolutionary. The States in which rebellion existed were represented in part during actual hostilities, and, could elections have been fairly held in portions of those States, they would have been represented throughout the war. The exclusion of them from Congress when the war ceased was an afterthought of radical politicians, for political ends. We have good reason to believe, however, looking at the signs of the times, that the radicals will not be able to keep the Southern representatives from Congress much longer. Public opinion will demand their admission. With this proclamation of the President the people will require an immediate and full restoration of the South in Congress, as in all the other rights now accorded to them as citizens of the United States.

Political Principles—The Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

From the Times.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary radical movement to claim the authority of the Union party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the Rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform; nor is there a single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:—

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.	*The Philadelphia Declaration.*
The Baltimore Platform, 1864.	II.
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies THE INTEGRITY OF THE UNION AND THE PARAMOUNT AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.	The war just closed has maintained the AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTION with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which, it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered, and it has PRESERVED THE UNION with the equal rights, dignity, and autnority of the states perfect and unimpaired.
	III.
	Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every state, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.
	V.
	The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are "the supreme laws of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.

The Philadelphia declaration is thus seen to be the reaffirmation and adoption, by all the States, including those lately in rebellion, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored, and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede. So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.	
Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration,* 1866.
Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.	VII. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the Southern States uniting in, and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.	
Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia,* 1866.
Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.

Here again on the subject of the National debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1864, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the Rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.	
The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have perilled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfil the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.	
Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia,* 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864, and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantages of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF ARMENIA.—The French Government contemplates sending a scientific expedition to Armenia. The venerable M. Delaurier has been offered the command of the expedition, and it is said he will accept it. The expedition will be absent a year, and after exploring Russian, Turkish, and Persian Armenia, will repair to Jerusalem to study the numerous interesting manuscripts contained in St. James' Convent.

The Colored People of Texas.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

The sad events that lately visited us, and from which we are now recovering under the powerful influence of Northern indignation, should not deter us from looking into the condition of our colored brethren in the neighboring States. We have been for some time receiving from Texas information of a discouraging character. It is said that "the Rebels refuse to let the colored people have their fields next year," that "the freedmen are crushed and abused," that "they have nothing to expect but persecution, poverty, destruction, conflagration, robbery, famine, and untimely death." Still they are "a good stock of men, brave, progressing, and anxious to come forward and upward;" they are "industrious, thrifty, and some of them wealthy colored people."

From the condition of the laborers in some of the parishes of our State, and from our personal acquaintance with the unscrupulous and prejudiced planters of Texas, we can fairly judge the intolerable sufferings under which labor the colored population of that neighboring State.

Still we do not despair. Far from it; we believe the time has come when the nation will be awakened, through the very excesses of the old pro-slavery men, to the urgency of protecting the "pariahs" of the South. The question is not peculiar to Texas. The same bitterness, the same feeling against the colored people, the same injustice to them, exist, more or less, through all the Southern States. The Civil Rights bill was contemplated by Congress as a means of establishing universal justice and securing their rights to all citizens.

The next step will be to practically enforce that bill. We have seen in Louisiana how the United States Commissioner exercised his authority in the remotest parishes, through the interference of the military authorities. We have seen him bringing into Court planters, citizens, justices of the peace, and other magistrates, who had violated the rights of the colored citizens. We have seen how the would-be assassins of our friend Ruby were brought, by a military guard, from a distant parish, to a bar of the United States Commissioner at New Orleans. And although many outrages and many injustices go unpunished, still the work of redress has begun, and these efforts must impart to our brethren some confidence for the future.

We know that Texas is a large State, where it will be at all times nearly impossible for the military authorities to control all the counties. But the military is not present in all the parishes of Louisiana, or in all the counties of South Carolina, Mississippi, and other Southern States. It has been found difficult everywhere to enforce the law, with the means now at the disposal of the Government; and that very difficulty will bring with it a remedy to our sufferings.

The organization of a loyal militia will, through the necessity of the case, be one of the objects submitted to the next Congress. The militia alone can be present in all the towns and villages, and protect at all times the loyal citizens. A loyal militia will be a force always in readiness to control the movements of the Rebels, and compel them to obey the existing laws.

Already, in the State of Missouri, a loyal militia has been organized under the State laws; none but loyal men are allowed to belong to that organization. Since that militia has been set on foot, protection has been extended to all loyal citizens, irrespective of color; outrages in the country have become nearly unknown; and security has returned to the State.

The recent riots of Memphis and New Orleans will demonstrate the necessity for the loyal men of setting up some means of self-protection. Should the State Legislatures continue to prove themselves disloyal, then Congress will undoubtedly take the matter in hand, and pass the bill of Senator Wilson, or any other bill calculated to attain a similar object. A loyal militia will be organized, irrespective of color; and Rebels and bad men will in that way be checked and overpowered. The laws must be enforced; if they were not, it would be a dishonor for the United States Government. No standing army, even ten times more numerous than that which exist now, is able to enforce the laws in all parts of the Southern States; therefore, the arming of the loyal men has become a matter of necessity. And who are the loyal men of the South? They are mostly the colored citizens.

So we regard that militia organization as an unavoidable result, which will force itself upon the country. It may be delayed some months longer. But it has come, as a condition of the nation's honor, as well as the hurling of two hundred thousand black men on the battle-field was a necessity of the nation's life.

We feel, therefore, that the present sufferings of our Texas brethren will be relieved. Meanwhile, prudence, forbearance, sacrifice, for the sake of patriotism, may be commended. The actual means of living must make the great object of the colored men at the present time. According to a law of Congress, all those who wish to settle upon eighty acres of land can do so in five of the Southern States. Louisiana and Arkansas will offer particular inducements to our Texas brethren. A special agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in New Orleans, and one in Little Rock, have charge of this matter.

Every loyal citizen over twenty one years of age—or, if younger, every head of a family and every discharged Union soldier—has a right to enter (before the 31st of December next) these eighty acres, with paying five dollars to the Bureau. After five years he will receive the title to the land, and become the owner of it, by paying five dollars more. There are in the parish of Calcasieu, near the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, vast tracts of public lands which could be entered in that way. A large number of colored Louisianians have already applied for entries there, and villages with truly loyal inhabitants will undoubtedly spring up in a short time.

The settlement of the colored men on land of their own is one of the best plans that can be devised for them. But, we repeat, our confidence in the wisdom and humanity of Congress is unbounded. Protection will finally be extended to all by the organization of a loyal militia. The very necessities of the political situation will bring forth such a result. Meanwhile, let our brethren have energy, thrift, industry. And let them look for settlement where they can obtain land, either in their State or in the neighboring ones.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

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JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS, 5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heyer, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, 8 11 smw2t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75. R. DIXON, 4 18w6m No. 216 EIGHTH Street.

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TO THE CONVENTION, And Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember W. W. CASSIDY, 6 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 23

BREAKNECK ROCKS.

BY B. B.

Over the stony paths,
Down through the shaded woods,
By the ruined mill, I walk,
Where seldom a foot intrudes.

The wild bird in her flight
Here flutters and breaks in song,
And the rattlesnake lifts his fang,
And warns from the leaves among.

A lonely, beautiful spot,
With its fairy laughter now,
Strangely recalling the past
From its low, dim aisles below.

Of the hurrying rider that led,
And obedient steed that ran,
And the fright, and the fall, and the death,
In the batling ledge's van.

These are the rude, rough charms
Of Breakneck and its rocks,
That in wildness and in beauty
The painted canvas mocks.

SOMERSET, Pa., August 1, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

REPORT OF A BOARD OF VISITORS.—The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health made a special visit on Saturday to Martinsville, in the extreme southern end of Philadelphia. The following is their report made to the Board yesterday:—The Committee, after referring to the condition of affairs in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, say that there is another cause for the bad air affecting the comfort of the Navy Yard officers, and often driving the crew from the upper deck of the vessels anchored in the river—an offensive and sickening odor, which your Committee inhaled a mile before they reached the source of its emanation. This was the hog-pens at Martinsville, nearly half a mile below the built-up portion of the city.

Your Committee visited this infected district, located on the meadows, on the Point-house road, a most desolate and filthy neighborhood, and altogether unsuited for families; and nothing has saved them from the influence of the dirt they live in but a pure atmosphere that comes sweeping over the rich meadows in the vicinity.

This settlement contains a population of about sixty poor families of the very lowest description in morals, and every family having another family of hogs, with scarcely an exception, containing from five to twenty-five in number, wallowing in extreme filth, while their yards and other surroundings are not only heaped up with hog and horse manure, but the ground is spotted with puddles of offensive mud and filthy water, and having hogsheads of putrefying kitchen garbage, collected throughout the city by their slop-carts.

No description we can furnish will convey an adequate idea of the fœtid atmosphere we were breathing, of the number of hogs, their filth, the unusual quantity of dirt and rubbish and other refuse in the yards, the full and foul privies, the utter want of drainage, the condition of the houses and their occupants, half-civilized, and half human beings, living in ignorance and wretchedness, with a ditch of stagnant water on either side, and the whole settlement subject to an overflow during the spring tides.

It was a task of no small danger to visit this place, to brave the risk of fever and other injuries to health, and come in contact with men and women living in such squalid wretchedness. The cholera had preceded us, and had carried off a number of the inhabitants, and we found in two houses a man and woman in the collapsed stage of the disease, dying; and should no sanitary relief come to their assistance, this malignant disease will soon wipe out the settlement.

Your Committee believe there is no other remedy for putting a stop to this disease in this ill-fated town than to remove the hogs and the other inhabitants, disinfect the place, and board it up until cold weather, and before they return have it thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

But the idea occurred, what would become of the kitchen garbage removed by these filth gatherers throughout the lower district of our city? In the dirt these people live in, isolated from any other population; but while they remain there, a remedy may be afforded—as it was thought best to remove the manure, cleanse and disinfect the entire settlement from time to time, watching carefully the premises during the hot months, as the only and best remedy that could be devised under the circumstances. In furtherance of this suggestion, your committee ordered disinfectants to be employed at once, and continued until the Board could take further action in the case.

The report was signed by Wilson Jewell, M.D., Messrs. E. Ward and William Read.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR SWINDLE.—Gotham, the centre of "swindleization," has lately perpetrated the following upon our citizens. It is but a sample of the many schemes that are afloat:—

DEPOSITORY OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' UNITED STATES STOCK COMPANY, NO. 556 BROADWAY, J. G. GRANGER, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—NEW YORK, August 13, 1866.—Dear Sir:—The tickets you ordered were sent by mail. They were awarded a prize valued by the company at one hundred and fifty dollars ($150). Please remit five dollars, amount due for tickets, and the prize will be sent by express. Yours, respectfully,
J. D. MILLER, President.

Such a communication was received by E. K. Tryon, one of our Philadelphia detectives. That gentleman had been informed of such a paper being circulated throughout the city, and having heard parties inquiring about the matter at the Central Police Station, concluded to investigate the subject, and in order to do so he replied to the communication received by him, requesting the prize to be sent to his address, and on receipt of which he would pay the money. Mr. Tryon had at once formed his opinion as to the object of the letter, but in order to expose the scheme and put our citizens on their guard, he answered the communication. In reply to his letter he received the following:—

August 15, 1866—Dear Sir:—Your package will be sent to-morrow by Adams Express; cost $6; the extra dollar for return charges. Yours,
J. J. GRANGER, Cor. Sec.

Detective Tryon called at the Express office, and received a package, for which he paid $6. The back of the envelope contained the words, "said to contain $150."

It was done up the same as any other money package. On its being opened it contained a certificate of stock of the Sandy River Petroleum Company, entitling the holder to one hundred and fifty shares, at one dollar per share. The capital stock of the concern was represented at $1,000,000. The worthless certificate was indifferently engraved, and on very poor paper. It was numbered 1147, and, by appearance, one is led to believe that the paper was gotten up expressly for swindling purposes. Accompanying the certificate was the following:—

August 16, 1866—Sir:—Inclosed find prize as per previous advices. J. J. GRANGER, Secretary.

A number of our citizens have been victimized, and it is but proper that the scheme should be exposed. Detective Tryon intends to make further inquiries into the matter. Our citizens should hesitate about answering such communications, and thus prevent themselves from being made victims of.

A SHOP-LIFTER.—A woman was arrested, yesterday, at the dry goods store of Edwin Hall & Brother, South Second street, on the charge of shop lifting. Mr. Hall testified that the defendant had been dealing at his store for six or seven years, and he had never suspected her honesty until yesterday. She then called, under pretense of making a purchase, and had a large covered basket with her. One of the young ladies in the store had observed her to slip something in the basket, and, upon examining its contents, there was found about four yards of silk goods, seven or eight yards of alpaca, and a piece of calico. Two attendants in the store testified to the theft, and the accused was held to answer in the sum of $1200.

She kept a small retail store, and the game was of the confidence order.

REPORT OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The Steward reported house receipts, amounting to $121 16. The Out-door Agents reported collections for support cases, $252 25; emigrant tax, $306.

The House Agent reported the census of the house on Saturday, August 18, as follows:—Number in the house at 12 M., 2826; same time last year, 2568; increase, 255. Admitted during the last two weeks, 219; births, 11; deaths, 87; discharged, 159; eloped, 46.

The inmates in the various departments are thus classified:—Superannuated males, 78; superannuated females, 114; healthy males under 60 years, 114; men's hospital, 260; women's hospital, 261; white men's out-ward, 307; white women's (cholera cases), 4. Total men's insane department, 219; women's insane department, 402; total insane, less assistants, 593. Total males, 1200; total females, 1626.

The Treasurer reported having paid into the City Treasury since last report $2585 76.

The storekeeper reported having received thirty-one pounds of forfeited butter.

A communication was received from the Committee on Insane in relation to patients who had become insane in the Government service. It was referred back to the Committee, with power to act.

The opinion of F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor, in relation to the burial of paupers dying of infectious or contagious diseases, was read, and after some discussion tabled. The usual requisions were approved. Adjourned.

THE PENALTY OF AN ABUSIVE TONGUE.—In the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, a woman was tried and convicted of stealing from a house in which she had been employed as a domestic. Immediately after the verdict of guilty the prosecutor spoke to the Judge privately, and asked that he would be merciful in imposing the sentence. The prisoner was told to stand up, and the Judge remarked that the prosecutor having interceded in behalf of the defendant, he would be merciful, and sentenced her to six months imprisonment. A few minutes after, when the prosecutor was standing near the prisoner, she began to abuse him, using most offensive language. He appealed to the Judge to protect him from the woman's slanders, and Judge Ludlow said that her conduct was so bad, after what had just transpired, that he felt she was not a proper subject for the clemency of the Court to be exercised upon, and he changed the sentence from six months to one year.

FLAG RAISING.—A large number of the German citizens of the Tenth Precinct of the Twentieth Ward assembled yesterday afternoon at Thirty-second and Thompson streets, to participate in the ceremonies of a flag raising. The pole upon which the flag was suspended was one hundred and fifty feet in height. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk, and decorated with the national colors. A fine band of music was also in attendance. After the flag had been thrown to the breeze, the chairman of the meeting introduced Colonel John Botzeg, who made a patriotic address. He was followed by Mr. John Evans, G. Washington Reed, Christian Kneass, Theodore H. Oehischlager, and others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon, with cheers for President Johnson and the new party.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—We have been informed that the Boys' High School will be opened on the first of September, at which time the vacation expires. A meeting of the Board of Controllers will be held previous to that time, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on High School in reference to the new Principal and Professors. The committee have not yet decided upon all the Professors, but we understand there will not be many changes. Mr. George Inman Riche will be recommended as the Principal. There were seven or eight applicants for this position, and about one hundred for the different Professorships.

"LIFTING" A HORSE AND WAGON.—Joseph Kyal has been committed by Alderman Tittermary on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon belonging to a resident of New Jersey. The accused is alleged to have been hired by the complainant, and to have driven off a horse and wagon and offered it for sale. When arrested, he took the matter very philosophically, and remarked that he was out of work, and that by the time he got released perhaps he would have a better chance of getting something to do.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Yesterday was one of the finest of the season. The thermometer, from six o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, ranged from 65 to 75 degrees, and the weather being clear, the atmosphere was quite exhilarating. During the day the promenades were thronged, and the retail quarters crowded with shoppers. Many of our citizens who have been spending the summer at the watering places and other resorts have returned, and every train that reaches here brings others home.

ANOTHER HEARING OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—In the case of Hugh Drain, charged with being concerned in the attempted robbery at Preston Hill's house, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, there was a further hearing. An attendant at Connelly's livery stable testified that one John Campbell hired the horse and carriage which the burglars used; that Campbell was accompanied by one other man, but it was not Drain. In the absence of one or two witnesses there was a continuance of the case.

ONE OF THE CONTINENTAL "STATUARY."—A young man of genteel appearance was arrested yesterday for corner-lounging, at Ninth and Chesnut streets. The Reserve officer who took him into custody testified that the defendant had made it a practice to stand at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, and in front of the Continental Hotel, for a long time, and that he had repeatedly told him to leave. The accused said that he lived upon his means, and had boarded at the Continental Hotel. He was held to bail to keep the peace.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—William B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of the Port, and Colonel William F. Johnston, recently appointed Collector, had a private interview yesterday in reference to the office. It was fully determined, we understand, that Mr. Thomas should retain the position until the last of this month, when Mr. Johnson would enter upon the duties of the office. This delay was asked for to give Mr. Thomas time to close up his connection with the office of Collector.

COUNTERFEITING.—James H. Walker was before Recorder Eneu yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession a plate for the printing of fifty-cent currency. The complainant, George H. Fayman, testified that he found the plate in defendant's possession. Walker, who has been acting as a Government detective, has been held in $3000 bail for a further hearing.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening about eight o'clock was caused by the ignition of a lot of rags, which had been saturated with linseed oil, and used in rubbing up furniture, in the store of Allen & Company, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. The flames were confined to the joist and a small portion of the roof. Loss not ascertained.

ACCIDENTS.—George Weikel, a lad residing in Guilford street, above Shippen, fell from a furniture car yesterday and broke his leg.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Thomas Smith, aged eight years, fell into a cellar at Twenty-first and Pine streets, and fractured his leg.

CAPE ISLAND RAILROAD.—To-day and after, the trains for Cape May will leave this city at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Cape May at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. On and after to-morrow excursion tickets, good to return any day until September 15, will be sold for five dollars.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last evening about 11 o'clock, William Thompson, while passing the corner of Seventeenth and Alton streets, First Ward, was knocked down by two men and robbed of $200.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office,

No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Bunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE. } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. R. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. P. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN.—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
8 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
TUESDAY, August 21st,
LAST BUT TWO NIGHTS
of the brilliantly successful Scenic and Emotional Drama entitled
BACCARAT;
OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK,
pronounced by all who have seen it
THE MOST THRILLING DRAMA
ever presented in this city.
It will be repeated with the new famous scenes,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY
AND
THE INUNDATION,
with its
TORRENT OF REAL WATER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 23,
first night of a powerful dramatization of Charles Dickens' popular novel,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. McKEON.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS EVENING,
The Management take pleasure in announcing an engagement, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
with the world-renowned
BUSLAY FAMILY,
who will appear each evening in their wonderful performances, including the great feat of equilibrium, the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
and the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP.
In consequence of the limited number of nights that the Buslay family can remain in Philadelphia, they have determined to offer
TWO MATINEES, OR DAY PERFORMANCES,
each week, the first to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 22,
at 2½ o'clock, thus affording families and those residing at a distance from the city, an opportunity of witnessing their daring performances.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. FARNSHAW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for two weeks only of
MR. STUART ROBSON,
Philadelphia's favorite Comedian, who will appear in all his most Popular Characters, supported by a
TALENTED COMPANY.
THIS EVENING
will be presented the celebrated Burlesque, written by Robert H. Craig, Esq., entitled
HAMLET;
OR, WEARING OF THE BLACK.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
To be followed by the laughable Burlesque of
CAMILLE;
OR, THE CRACKED HEART.
Camille, with songs.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
After which, the very amusing Farce of
JONES' BABY.
Mr. William Jones.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
The Comic Burletta entitled
A KISS IN THE DARK.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mænnerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is requested. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to attend, or call upon the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31s4 6 6t*] No. 217 VINE Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and remished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mt§ No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 25
"CITY OF CORK".....Wednesday, August 29
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, September 1
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, September 5
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

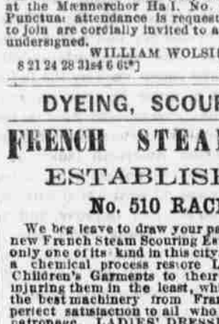
RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 14 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.



KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia

NEEDLES,
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES'

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
100,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,350 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cents. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,585 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,750	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,536,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	355 26 39
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		86,535 37
		$1,253 030 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 18

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 18
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
1866.
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	DANIEL SMITH, JR., President

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866.

SOME MIXED METAPHORS IN A POLITICAL MANIFESTO.

"Avoid all mixed metaphors," says BLAIR in his "Lectures on Rhetoric." "A figure of speech is intended to add to the force of an expression by drawing a picture which will illustrate the meaning. If two pictures are presented, the mind is distracted and the effect weakened instead of strengthened." Now if we can receive BLAIR as an authority on such a subject, in contradiction to WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, then we must censure the address of the Committee as too florid. That wonderful document partakes of the richness of Eastern elocution. It abounds in tropes and similes, and is just such a production as the Rabbi MAHOMMED would probably use in describing the enchanting groves of Paradise to his friend ALI MUSTAPHA. All nature is put under contribution, and a fertility of illustration resorted to which could only have been indulged in by some follower of the Prophet. In its way it is a great success. Taking the number of metaphors as a standard of excellence, it is a masterpiece, while the distinctness of the picture painted far outrivals the celebrated description of Irish treason by SHERIDAN when he declared that "He smelt a mouse, he saw it floating in the air, and would nip it in the bud."

Without preface, however, we will give some specimens of that wondrous document, and show to our readers how the untutored mind expresses itself in the rich imagery of nature.

We propose to deal only with the theatrical beauties, leaving the self-evident political truths enunciated to the unbiassed judgment of our readers. They are all so thoroughly recognized by the Republican party and universally intelligent men, that it is idle to demonstrate axioms. Now for the picture painting. We are first assured that

"The rights of the white man are *submerged* in efforts to *elevate* the negro, and the black man is sought to be made a controlling *element* in the politics of the Republic."

Here the picture presented is true to nature. The rights are *submerged*, that is, put under the water, and the effect is to *elevate* an *element*. A new law of hydrostatics is enunciated, and hereafter, instead of using pulleys and levers to raise a block of stone, all that is necessary is that we submerge something else, and the elevation will be secured. Let WALLACE cry, with ARCHIMEDES, "Eureka! Eureka!"

"Centralization seeks to *rear* its despotic power upon the *ruins* of the Constitution, and *foreshadows* a war of races for its accomplishment."

If we *rear* upon *ruins* we *foreshadow*. Probably this sentence was found, like GRAY'S Elegy, upon the step in which the architectural phenomena described did actually occur. And while he watched some workmen rebuild a house blown down by a storm, he noticed the shadow made by the men building, and impressed this unique feature into his manifesto.

"Proscription and disfranchisement *usurp* the places of magnanimity and clemency, and discord and hate *combat* Christian charity and national concord."

Now, this sentence is faultless. We quote it here not to illustrate a parable, but merely because it is new. No one ever heard of a usurpation and a combat as being applied to a difference of opinion. Truly, RUSKIN pales before the originality of WALLACE.

"Congress refuses to *nourish* the *resources* necessary for payment of the debt of the Republic, and *loads* with taxation the industrial interests of the North. Congressional extravagance is the rule; economy in public affairs the exception."

Here is Congress, the mother, refusing to nourish, not her children, but her resources. We should have supposed that it would have been more natural to furnish resources in order to supply nourishment, but then we are not as familiar with nursing children as Mr. WALLACE. As a contradistinction to nourish we have the process of loading. This is called antithesis. If you do not nourish a child you load it, whether with a bundle or like a gun is not mentioned.

"A Convention of representative men from each of the United States has met within the past week; they have *forecast the future, agreed in sentiment, and dispersed to their homes.*"

This is climax. We are to be surprised at their forecasting the future. But that is comparatively easy. We are astonished at their agreeing in sentiment, because that is more difficult; but we are to be amazed at the culmination of their proceedings, the dispersion to their homes.

But one more word, and we are done with this abridged dictionary of trite metaphors—

"Composed of men of every section, *holding* every *shade* of political opinion, they have re-enunciated the eternal principles that *lie* at the *base* of our institutions, have renewed their vows of fealty and of brotherhood, and have joined hands in a united effort to restore the Union and preserve the Government created by the Constitution."

The process of holding a shade is a simple one, but then to lie it at the base of anything is a little more difficult.

But we cannot go further. Every sentence has its word pictures, created to illustrate the point; and if there be some enterprising artist of the Democratic persuasion, we would suggest that he get out a series of wood-cuts, to be appended to each sentence, in order that the effect be more vivid. If the Democratic party can resist this appeal they have none of the finer feelings of our common nature and are totally unfitted to be advice for the Arabic orator, or even for "Metaphor" WALLACE.

IRELAND AND THE CAUSE OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, and spread-eagle politicians generally, to pervert the Fenian organization to the ends of partisanship, we are glad to see that its true leaders are daily becoming more and more convinced that the cause of human freedom is one the world over, and that the true friends of Ireland must be found not among the upholders of aristocracy and slavery, but among the friends and supporters of universal liberty. We are glad to see that President ROBERTS, in a late speech, takes high and noble ground on this subject, avowing his sympathy with the friends of freedom everywhere. Of a similar character are the following remarks, made by that gallant soldier of Irish descent, Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, at a recent great Fenian gathering in Illinois:—

"So far as your struggle for Irish independence is concerned, you have my whole heart on your side. My father was born in county Monahan, Ireland, and struggled long for Irish freedom. He taught me the lesson, and I learned it well—the lesson of undying patriotism that swears eternal enmity to all oppressions. So, then, when you ask the true American whether he is in favor of Irish liberty and opposed to British oppression, he lays his hand upon his heart, and swears before high heaven eternal fidelity to Irish independence. It has been natural for an Irishman to join the Democratic party, misled by the name. My father was a Democrat. I have been a Democrat, but this Rebellion has changed the status of parties altogether. We can all see plainly now where the line is run that parts patriots from traitors. You must not longer be deceived. Every friend of freedom is the friend of Irish freedom, and to lovers of universal and impartial suffrage only can Irish patriots go to find true friends. The man who would enslave a black man would enslave an Irishman if he could. You have been egregiously mistaken in supposing that the slaveholders have been your friends. They have despised you just as they have despised black slaves and all poor white men, and have only fed you with whisky when they wanted your votes."

There is sober truth in these remarks. The so-called Democratic party in the United States is but the counterpart of the aristocratic and despotic parties in the Old World. It is the foe of freedom and human progress. It did all that it could to extend and perpetuate the worst system of chattel slavery that the world ever saw, and even now it is doing all that it can to prevent the enlightenment and progress of more than four millions of our people. It is vain to expect any honest sympathy with Ireland's oppressions from such a party. If its orators attempt to say anything for Ireland, they couple their remarks with the vilest outpourings of prejudice and hatred against the poor and oppressed of our own land. How disgusting to every noble and generous instinct to hear a man prating of Ireland's wrongs, and with the same breath urging his hearers to put their feet upon the necks of another down-trodden race! What inconsistency! What hypocrisy! Not from *such* men will Ireland receive her enfranchisement.

The cause of liberty is a universal one. It is not bounded by races, or limited to any people. It embraces all mankind in its aims and efforts. He who selfishly attempts to limit freedom to his own race and people, in that very act deserts the sacred cause and becomes an apostle of despotism.

"DON QUIXOTE DE LA CANADA."

THE valiant Don Quixote, armed *cap-a-pie*, and charging madly on the wind-mill, has found a rival in the daring, though almost too ardent authorities of Canada. The great Don, at all events, had some visible and tangible object against which to set his lance, but our Canadian knight is battling madly with vacancy. According to the latest accounts, all of the military organizations of the provinces are in full blast, and they are preparing with undying patriotism to repel the foul invader. In a report of a review in Montreal, we find a gallant effort at soldier-like oratory:—"Let us so act as to make our relatives and our country proud of us," were the heroic words which we are assured were received with wild applause, and the regiment defiled right to the tune of "God save the Queen." They marched forth with valor stamped upon their crests to battle with an unknown foe.

Now the question arises, Wherefore this mighty arraying of the militia? Why the projecting of a fleet which will rival the invincible Armada? We have searched the map to see if any Indians are hostile—whether some BLACK HAWK or TECUMSEH has arisen in the North, and is coming from the wilderness to desolate the land. But none appear. A far more dreaded enemy is predicted. *The Fenians are once more coming*, is the fearful prophecy, and all Canada is convulsed at the thought. The occasion of this relapse into a state of terror, out of which our Government, by its vigorous action, drew them a few months since, is found in a picnic held by the Fenians at Buffalo. By some special provision of the resolutions adopted by a previous assemblage, the President of the Irish republic was directed to assemble the Brotherhood on a certain day, at a certain place. In fulfilling the requirements of the provision, he does not hesitate to say that he regrets the necessity which ordered him to perform an unnecessary duty. A few hundred of the Fenians will meet, will talk, will undoubtedly prepare one of the inevitable addresses in which freedom and exclamation marks abound, and will then once more adjourn. Out of nothing will their leaders arise, and into nothing will they again resolve themselves. It is only the abject cowardice for which the Canadians have ever been noted, which leads them to anticipate invasion from a set of men against whom the power of the two great Governments of the world is directed. Why, the very men whom they fear are at the present time under heavy bonds to appear before a United States Court, there to be tried for their offenses against the law of the land. And yet out of this picnic has been conjured the frightful bugaboo which has had such an alarming effect on the peace of the provinces. We think it is rather a guilty conscience that causes this alarm. Remembering the falsity of their conduct during the war, they fear a just retaliation. They know that the Rebel invasions from Canadian soil were not restrained, and think the Fenian invasion from American soil will be uninterrupted. The ghost of their own misdeeds haunts them, and their curses, like chickens, are coming home to roost.

Revolution Urged.—The WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM faction, though kicked out (for policy's sake) from the Wigwam Convention, still seem bound to make trouble if they can. They now desire the President to resort to a *coup d'e'at* and make himself dictator. Thus, the New York *Daily News* says:—

"No time now for timidity or hesitation. He knows what a host is marshalling for his support. The representatives of the people, in national council, have proclaimed the popular will. The voice of the multitude has been heard in condemnation of the faction that is now invested with legislative supremacy through its usurpation of powers unsanctioned by our form of government. Let the President strike the opposition when and where he can. And first, let him oust every radical office-holder that depends upon the Federal patronage. Not a man of them should be retained in any office over which the Executive authority has control. That done, let him take measures to protect the Southern members of Congress in their *seats at the next session*. He has declared that they have a right to be there, and he should *protect them in that right*. The emergency *calls for prompt, vigorous*, and decisive action, and every blow dealt by the Executive hand will be an inspiration to the conservative cause."

OUR LITERARY MRS. GUMMIDGE.

EVERY week there comes to us a decoction of groans, done up and compressed into a sixteen-paged magazine. Nor are the groanings of the Biblical class, which, we are assured, cannot be uttered. On the contrary, there appears to be no difficulty in making them audible; the only cause of regret is the monotony with which they are expressed. This compilation of horrors, this TIMON in our literary world, this cynic, this Mrs. Gummidge, is popularly known as the New York *Round Table*. There is nothing under the sun at which this favorer of reform does not growl. It matters not whether it is a book, a poem, or the ladies' hair, or female authors, the crops, the paint for the cheeks, the progress of the age—everything is sorrowed over. It goes through the world like the "Shepherd" of the "Pickwick Papers," and we should not be surprised if some of those traduced should turn upon the maligner, and graphically describe the rencontre in the elegant words of the elder Weller—"He called me a wessel, Sammy, a wessel of wrath, and I gave him one."

For six months the *Round Table* has had an article, which we would advise it to keep standing and save composition, on the subject of our native authors. It assumes, as we have none worth naming, that they are all imitators of England, and devoid of originality and talent. Well, that all may be true, but to have the fact that you are a parasite or an imbecile continually repeated to you is disagreeable. Now there is a cure, why don't our contemporary go to work and remedy it, and give us less frequently editorials in which there is neither original style or force? We know the fault as well as the *Round Table*, but let this SOLON give us the remedy. We grant its premises; let us have the conclusion deduced. Self-adulation will not raise the standard of letters, and to seek to make its name good, and to have a set of knights to sit at the *Round Table* and admire each other, will not cause an IRVING or TENNYSON or MACAULEY to arise from among the people.

Having harped on this string for several months, the conductors of the *Universal Growler* think that another cause of complaint must be secured, and an utterly indelicate article on paint and rouge used by the ladies is the result. Now in order to write an article, the contributor has exaggerated what is really an exceedingly limited custom into a general habit. As a rule, our American ladies do not paint; our young girls do not make use of rouge or paste. Nature has blessed them with complexions which no art can improve, and they are content. But the *Round Table* says that they are not—that as a general rule they resort to cosmetics, and rival Cyprians in their attire. This is simple and unadulterated slander, and one which as Americans we resent. It is not the truth, and to invoke an evil in order that the remedy may be applied, is a device too old to pass current now.

But we actually believe that we are losing our temper in replying to our complaining contemporary. We must call in toleration, and say, whenever a strikingly alarming fit of the groans comes, in the language of our worthy friend, the "Capten" of "David Copperfield," "Poor woman, poor woman, she thinking of the old 'un, she got the fit bad." Nothing but sympathy should be shown the *Growler*, and if all would join, we might hope in time to recall from his misanthropy the cynic, whose aspersions on the literature and manners of the age will tend to injure us in the eyes of posterity.

Significance of the Kentucky Election.—Our Democratic contemporaries are full of rejoicing over the late election in Kentucky, in which the Rebel ticket was elected by some forty or fifty thousand majority. DUVALL, who was elected, was the ultra, fire-eating, secession candidate. HOBSON was a Union officer, and a conservative, running on the Presidential platform. It was not, therefore, a contest between "radicalism" and conversatism, but between conservatism of the Wigwam pattern, and the real permanent Rebel element of the South. The result is instructive. It shows just what we may expect all over the South, if this policy of putting power into the hands of traitors goes on. See now this victory is regarded by PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, who has never been accused of being a radical:—

"The first battle of Bull Run, apparently a victory for the secession leaders, was really their first great defeat after they determined to try the wager of battle. It sealed the fate of slavery, for it made the Union victorious. The shouts for JEFF. DAVIS, LEE, etc., which have been heard at many a gathering in Kentucky during the late canvass, which were heard at the court-house in Louisville on Friday night last, and again, boisterously, for LEE and JOHNSON at Fest Hall, on Saturday night, and on the streets of Louisville, after the DUVALL triumph on Monday, following the riot in Memphis and the late riot in New Orleans, will, in all human probability, lead to a train of events that will establish negro suffrage throughout the whole Southern States, within two years and a half or three years at the farthest. * *

"The secession victory here—if it turns out to be a victory—was achieved in a spirit of bravado, of defiance, of insolence and threats, of abuse and slander and misrepresentation rarely witnessed in the history of any canvass in this country. In multitudes of instances, Union speakers were interrupted and insulted—that was the design—by ruffians who shouted for DAVIS and LEE, for DUVALL and the "lost cause." On the morning of the election, the secession paper here openly threatened the merchants of Louisville with the publication of their, names if they should dare to vote in a free city, and under a republican government, for General HOBSON! It did this for the purpose of blasting their pecuniary interests, by making their Southern customers believe them to be in favor of the STEVENS party at the North, and opposed to the President, when every intelligent man knows that General HOBSON was the conservative Union candidate, standing unmistakably and undisguisedly upon the platform of the President of the United States! It was the old secession spirit of bravado, of menace, of violence."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FLEET SPOKEN.—The steamer *Great Eastern* and accompanying steamers, all bound East, were passed on the 12th instant in latitude 51 degrees 21 minutes, longitude 39 degrees 52 minutes, by the steamer *Britannia*, arrived to-day from Glasgow.

—Labor-saving inventions have done much to relieve wishing day of the drudgery which once fell upon Yankee women, but in Germany they employ Quilays bark. A decoction is made, and the clothes immersed in it a few hours, when they are ready for drying. It is sold there at the low price of $7 a hundred weight.

THE FREEDMEN.

Affairs in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—General Runkle, commanding the District of Columbia, S. C., reports, under date August 1, that there are a large number of vagrant freedmen in that district who have broken contracts, avoided work, and committed a number of outrages. On the other hand, vagrant whites are numerous, and outrages upon freedmen of constant occurrence. In fact, there is generally a white man at the bottom of all outrages committed by freedmen.

There is a disposition among planters to drive the negroes from their plantations on the most frivolous charges, at the time when crops are matured and ready for harvesting, thus receiving for themselves the share which would fall to the freedman. The Provost Court is unable to remedy these evils, as the Judge is commanding a company and is Post-Adjutant; and I would recommend the abolishing of the Provost Court, and the establishing of a Freedmen's Court in connection with the Bureau. For July, the number of contracts made was 5; number of laborers contracted for, 38.

English Aid for the Freedmen.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received through the Department of State, within the last six months, contributions from citizens of Birmingham, England, amounting in the aggregate to over $9000 in gold, which has been presented by them for the relief of the freed race of this country. Besides these money contributions, a large amount of wearing apparel has been received from the same source, and used for the object designated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21 st inst.), at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect them each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia, who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defence of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President
HERBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
8 11 8t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the
Union League of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.
8 15 7t

UNION ASSOCIATION OF THIRTEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union citizens of Thirteenth Ward will be held at Washington Hall, S. W. corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1866, for the purpose of electing Judge and Inspectors, and nominate Delegates to the different conventions. By order of
E. HARPER JEFFERIES, President.
CHARLES P. FERRY, M. M. COPPUCK, } Secretaries.
8 20 2t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD.
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 16 11t

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 3t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
August 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH
Secretary of the Treasury.
8 15 10t rp

INEBRIATES' HOME OR HOSPITAL.—(For Efforts of Cure of this Disease, for Males or Females)—Will be opened soon by an experienced gentleman and lady. For information, &c., address J. F., at this office. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

HEALTH OFFICE, S. W. CORNER SIXTH and SANSOM Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1866.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.—I am directed by the Board of Health to publish the annexed copy of Resolutions passed this date.

WASHINGTON L. BLADEN, Chief Clerk.

Whereas, The weekly reports of deaths from cholera present a higher number than the aggregate of daily reports made to this Board; and whereas this discrepancy must be owing to the fact that there are many physicians who, either through neglect or an unwillingness, do not report their cases; therefore

Resolved, That notice be given in the daily papers that we hold physicians responsible for this discrepancy, and that the Health Officer is hereby instructed to prosecute those who do not report daily to this Board their cases and deaths from cholera, in accordance with the 25th section of the Health Law of 1818, as follows:—

"Every person practising physic in the city who shall have a patient laboring under a pestilential or contagious disease (measles excepted) shall forthwith make a report, in writing, to the Health Officer, and for neglecting so to do he shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."
8 21 tuths3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.
WILL APPEAR IN SEPTEMBER,
A VOLUME OF SERMONS
BY THE LATE REV. WILLIAM BARNS,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Price $2 bound in best English cloth, and containing magnificent portrait of the author.

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OFFICE, No. 625 WALNUT Street,
8 14 tu3t* Philadelphia.

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This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
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AND
NETTING.

Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand and ready for immediate use,

PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
8 21 tuths12trp
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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No. 9 N. EIGHTH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HOSIERY GOODS,
Offers for sale a large assortment of
SUPERIOR QUALITY
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
In Cotton, Wool, and Merino, of all textures, for Gents' and Youths' wear.
MERINO UNDERVESTS
For Ladies' and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY FOR LADIES.
HOSIERY FOR GENTS
HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, in all sizes and qualities.
8 21 tuths3t*

FOR CAPE MAY,
ON THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th.
The new and splendid steamer
"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"
WILL LEAVE CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
On Thursday Morning, at 9 O'Clock, for Cape May, and Return on Friday,
And on SATURDAY will make her last trip of the season, leaving CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9 A. M., and return on Monday.
Excursion Tickets, good to return Friday or on Monday, $4 00, including carriage hire. [8 21 2t

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WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
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STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

MONS. ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING are now open, by his entirely new simplified system. Those who wish to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner accompanied by the new march of harmony, sing or perform in concert, choir, or private, can inscribe their names at No. 704 LOCUST Street.
Ladies' Seminary and private Singing Clubs will be attended to. 8 21 3t*

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung base, four round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 3t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
On an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1 00 and $1 25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
14§ Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST.
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Pressure, Fish-Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address us,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, 7 8, McMURTRIE No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO.'S
17 No 907 CHESNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 23d inst.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 20 3t No 122 South WHARVES

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26 1m4p

A CARD.—A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN OF this city, who lately lost his wife, wishes a lady of high standing to take charge of two small children and to travel to California. A widow lady, with one child, might accept of it. Please address Post Office.
8 21 2t* W. H. MORPHEY, M. D.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN COMING FROM Barnsboro' Station, West Jersey Railroad, to Third and Walnut streets, a pair of Linen Cuffs, with Gold Studs attached, with small black set in the centre. The above reward will be paid by returning to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3t

FOUND.—A TERRIER DOG, BLACK AND Tan. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have the same. Address "TAN," TELEGRAPH office. 8 20 2t

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1mrp* EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADDRIA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 5 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY.—An immense audience visited the Walnut Street Theatre last evening to enjoy the performance of this already world-renowned troupe. The applause was most enthusiastic, and the "Niagara Leaps" and "Spiral Mountain" feat were cheered vociferously after successful accomplishment. The juggler of Mr. Henri Agoust was especially pleasing, and he was *encored* for new feats until the curiosity of his friends was satisfied, and the wonderment rendered general. The egg, orange, bottle, and plate tricks were done so fairly and neatly, as to bring down the house repeatedly. Agoust is also an admirable clown, and his attentions to the tight-rope nymph, while an entire novelty, were really ridiculously funny. Through his humor, however, there could be discerned the solicitude and care of a husband. His eyes were riveted continually upon Mad'lle Rosita, while that artiste was executing her beautiful feats of equilibrium. The performance is varied with very pleasing *tableaux* by a talented company, which are fully equal to those given by the great Keller Troupe. A comic pantomime concludes the entertainment each evening.

AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the new play of *Baccarat* continues to be very attractive, but it must be withdrawn after to-morrow evening, to allow the managers to produce another scenic novelty. To-morrow is designated as the "Author's night," when Mr. Thomas McKeon, the adapter of *Baccarat*, will take a benefit. Those thousands who have enjoyed the piece should not forget the dramatist. On Thursday evening a dramatization of Charles Dickens' novel of *Our Mutual Friend* will be presented with new scenery, and a fine cast.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE is doing a fine business. The stock company is better than ever before, and the leading members are already becoming favorites. The house has been handsomely renovated throughout, and the patrons have every comfort to be found in a first-class theatre. An excellent and varied dramatic entertainment is given each evening.

THE RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE open at the Academy of Music, on the 15th of September. Mr. Peter Richings is the manager, and Miss Caroline Richings is the *prima donna*. Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. Castle, Mrs. Hays, and many other old favorites are attached to the company, with many new candidates for the favor of the public.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

I have noticed with great pleasure the publication of the following testimonial, in several of our city papers, to the liberality and patriotism of George Kelley, our worthy Prothonotary of the District Court:—

OFFICE OF "THE PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM AND PENSION AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION IN PHILADELPHIA."
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET, August 15, 1866.—George Kelley, Esq., Prothonotary of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, having *during his whole term of office* made *large deductions* from his legal fees for certifying the papers of claimants through this Agency, and in many cases of sick and indigent applicants *having relinquished all fees whatsoever*, thereby, in effect, contributing to the soldiers and heirs of soldiers concerned *several thousand dollars*—the undersigned, being so requested, most cheerfully express their public acknowledgments of the valuable aid thus rendered by him in carrying out the objects of their Association.

W. M. FILGHMAN, Chairman.
HORACE BINNEY, JR.,
C. C. STILLE,
ATHERTON BLIGHT,
R. M. LEWIS,
W. N. ASHMAN, Solicitor.
} Directors.

Now this is just and right, and is in keeping with the character of the gentlemen controlling the truly benevolent and worthy institution named at the head of their manly certificate. It reveals two important and indisputable facts:—First, that these gentlemen aim to do justice to a generous and worthy man; and second, that Mr. Kelley deserves well of the public. Few men of his limited means have ever been known to make such pecuniary sacrifices for the benefit of others. I am heartily glad, as all his friends must be, to know that George, the "Grey Eagle," as he is familiarly called, is thus publicly accorded due credit for his noble share of the glorious work of aiding and relieving "the soldiers and the heirs of soldiers." It is no small matter for one man, who is far from being rich, to thus contribute from half a dollar to a dollar and a half each to some three thousand eight hundred persons, as Mr. Kelley has done, to my certain knowledge, leaving but little of the emoluments of his office to go into his own pocket. George has always been a firm friend to the soldier, his country, and his party. Ever ready to battle with the Copperheads and all enemies of the country, contributing liberally of his time and money for the relief of the widows and orphans of the war, he deserves the gratitude and support of all patriotic and right-thinking men. Such a man deserves office.

He is emphatically a man of the people, and a friend of the people, as well as an honest and efficient man in office. He is the very man for the people, and just the man that ought to be renominated; and if the people of his party do their whole duty to the soldiers, to themselves, and to George Kelley, he will certainly be renominated. The fact that he has held the office for one term should not make against him, in view of the money he has so liberally spent in behalf of the soldiers and widows and orphans of soldiers, and, also, in the organization of troops for the war against the Rebellion. In consideration of what he has done for *others*, his party ought now to give him a chance to do something for *himself*. 'BOY IN BLUE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

MIDSUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL IN CAMDEN.—Yesterday an immense crowd assembled at the Diamond Cottage grounds, to celebrate the Anniversary Midsummer Night Festival. A brass band from Philadelphia made a discourse of sweet sounds, and after vocal music by the Camden Maennerchor, a beautiful silk flag, combining the American red, white, and blue with the German colors of red, black, and gold, was presented by the ladies of Camden to the Maennerchor Society.

The flag was received in a brief and effective address by Hon. James M. Scovel. He spoke of the power of Shakespeare over the German mind. This great mind—"sitting pensive and alone above the hundred-handed play of its own imagination"—had even given name to this festival. Goethe, the speaker said, was next to Shakespeare; and Germany, too, was the home of Schiller, the lover of liberty, who was born in Wurtemburg, and died in Weimar over sixty years ago. Germany had always been the home of individual and political liberty. Political liberty was the freedom of a nation from all unjust abridgments of its rights. It was as dear to the German as to the American heart. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the men who fought for impartial liberty, and said that the colors of American and German nationality were most appropriately blended in this flag, for which our brothers died on every field from Roanoke to Lee's surrender. And, by the help of God, no surrender of impartial and universal liberty would be made in America at the behest of any human being. The speaker was greated with the heartiest applause.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—There was quite a commotion in Chesnut street, above Seventeenth, yesterday afternoon. A party of thieves had attempted to break into the three dwelling-houses, Nos. 1718, 1720, and 1722. One of the employes of Greble's marble works near by saw a man attempting an entrance, and as soon as the burglar found he was observed he made his escape. On an examination of the premises by the sergeant of police, it was found that an attempt had been made to force all three of these houses, the inmates of all of them being out of town. The attempt was fortunately foiled before anything was secured by the burglars.

THE PLEASANT WEATHER.—For the past few days we have been singularly blessed in the weather. It is more like October weather than August. All of us can remember the terrible hot days that we endured last summer about this time, and through the month of September. As a necessary consequence the cholera has begun to rest on us with a lighter weight, and the general health of the city is manifestly improved. The folks at the watering places, too, are beginning to return, and enliven the city with their presence. We see a great many faces on our promenades that have been missing for the past month or two. The theatres and other places of amusement are beginning to show the change also. We only hope the present weather may continue to bless our city. But it is an old saying that when a thing is very good, it is "too good to last long." We hope it is not so in this case. If it continues to be as cool and pleasant as it has been for the past week, the cholera, which is committing such fearful ravages in our Western and Southwestern cities, will be almost entirely eradicated.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE—A TUG-BOAT BURSTS HER BOILER—ONE MAN SCALDED, IT IS SUPPOSED FATALLY.—About 7:40 o'clock this morning, as the tug-boat *Tempest* was towing the barque *Alice* out of Flanagan's dock, just below Pine street, the boiler exploded. There was not a loud report; it was more like a sudden rush of waters, and in an instant the smoke-stack, one of the small boats, and loose articles about the deck, and pieces of the deck and boiler were seen rushing high into the air in the midst of a column of steam. Some of the articles were sent to the distance of several hundred feet. All the deck about the engine and fire-room was torn up by the explosion, and the boiler was ruined. The engines escaped with a comparatively trifling damage. Lemuel Clendenning, the engineer, was scalded in a terrible manner, and is not expected to recover. He was removed to the Hospital. The other hands on the boat were all, adjusting the stern line when the explosion occurred, and escaped. The boat itself has been taken up to Neafie & Levy's machine works for repair. The real cause of the explosion is not known, as there was not much more than the usual quantity of steam on at the time.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—John Smith, that celebrated and notorious individual, has got into a difficulty again. This time it is in one of the cases concerning the affections. John was married, but he made a mistake. After a year, or several years trial, he found he had not got his "affinity." He therefore took to drink, and matters got worse. To so great an extent did these disagreements go, that John finally took up his bed and walked. His forsaken wife, thinking a bad husband better than none at all, sent the myridons of the law on his track, and he was arrested and taken to the Station House. This morning he made the acquaintance of Alderman Toland, who held him in the sum of $800 to answer.

WANTED LIGHT.—Solomon Brodman was yesterday afternoon arrested for stealing a box of window-glass from the establishment of Shoemaker & Co., Fourth and Callowhill streets. He saw it lying in front of the store in a very tempting manner, and picking it up, was walking off, when he was suddenly brought up with a round turn and logged in the Station House. This morning he had a very interesting interview with Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 to answer.

CHOLERA.—There have been eight cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these two cases were fatal. We are informed that, owing to the wilful neglect of Councils in refusing or neglecting to make suitable appropriations for hospital purposes, there are no accommodations at all in the municipal hospital for the reception of cholera patients. We are informed that every case that has been sent there has proved fatal from the sheer lack of means to provide for them. Many of the cases, indeed, die on their way out.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—About 2 o'clock this morning, as an officer was patrolling his beat in Parrish street, near Twenty-second, he saw a man whom he supposed to be asleep on the street. On endeavoring to awaken him he found he was dead. The man's name is Smith. He was taken to the Ninth District Station House, and the Coroner sent for.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Joseph Williams was arrested last night at Twelfth and Lombard streets, on suspicion of being engaged in a robbery that took place some time since. After a preliminary hearing this morning, such evidence was elicited as required him to be committed for a further hearing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named Frank Russell, aged 64 years, died suddenly this morning at No. 1078 Germantown avenue. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

A CANDIDATE.—We learn that the Hon. M. Russell Thayer has consented to be a candidate for the Judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GUNMAKING.—
Gunmaking, the fastest of arts,
And, for rifles, the latest design
Is a *barrel*, with no more parts.
Bullets, too, there's a mode to decline,
If a wad of gun-cloth you use:
But the way our world to refine
Would be the *whole gun* to refuse.

Money spent on powder and ball
Would dress all mankind at Tower Hall.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

TO BE AFRAID OF THE CHOLERA is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off is to provide oneself with JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Choile, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

A RECIPE FOR COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN PERFUMES.—Take several gross of luminous labels, a quantity of bad spirits and coarse essential oils; mix and bottle the latter articles, and paste the former on the vials. Then sell the stuff (and the public) if you can. But you can't do much in that way while Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has the command of every domestic market.—*Washington Star.*

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia; suffered for many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HATTON—COLE.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. George A. Durborrow, Mr. ROBERT HATTON to Miss SARAH ADELAIDE COLE, both of this city.

OSBORN—PATTERSON.—On the 2d instant at the Emory M. E. Church Parsonage, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. CHARLES L. OSBORN to Miss MARGARET A. PATTERSON, all of this city.

DIED.

BENNERS.—On the 19th instant, WILLIE GUSTAVUS, son of Gustavus G. and Sylvania Benners, aged 4 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Evan Fox, No. 721 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

CLAY.—On the 20th instant MARY, daughter of the late George F. and Elizabeth Clay, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Catharine Clay, S. E. corner of Second and Thompson streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

KITT.—On the 19th instant, GENEVIEVE KITT, wife of Jacob Kitt in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, N. W. corner of Fifth and Prune streets, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Cemetery.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, JOHN MORGAN, aged 74 years; also, JAMES MORGAN, son of John and Agnes Morgan, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the residence of Joseph Morgan, No. 559 Bower street, below Norris, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

RUTHERFORD.—On the 19th inst., JOHN RUTHERFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1832 Wallace street, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

SOWERS.—On the 18th instant, after a short but severe illness, Miss MARY SOWERS, daughter of Henry and the late Christiana Sowers, aged 53 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1318 Heath street (west of Thirteenth, below Girard avenue), on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

VOORHEES.—On the 19th instant CHARLES W. VOORHEES, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Perseverance Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, William Dougherty, No. 2 Swarthmore place (Second, below New street), on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

WARNICK.—On Sunday, August 19, 1866, HELENA BUHN, wife of Charles W. Warnick, and only sister of Samuel P. Buhn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Warnick, No. 2106 N. Sixth street.

ON YOUR TABLET NOTE THIS! YOU ARE requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools whenever you are about to buy.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CAT COLLARS WITH BELLS, AND A variety of Dog Collars, Chains, and Muzzles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE BLESSINGS OF THE WASHERWOMAN, or whoever else performs on the wash-tub, will be heaped on the head of him who supplied her with a Patent Clothes Wringer. Their use is now beyond cavil. Four weeks trial allowed, and the money refunded if no, then satisfied that they will save more than their cost in time, labor, and clothes. We keep several patterns but know those with cog-wheels to be the most durable. TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15s

PERSONAL.

INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! At
OWENS & CO.'S,
8 15 7t No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OWENS & CO.,
MILITARY AND NAVAL LAW OFFICE,
No. 527 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, ARE
NOW PREPARED TO COLLECT ALL
CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY AGAINST THE
UNITED STATES.
$100. $100. $100 $100. $100.
To Fathers, to Mothers, to Widows, and to Minor Children. All soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, and those who were discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. The Widows, Fathers, Mothers, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the one hundred dollars extra Bounty, to be obtained on application, in person, or by letter, to the Military and Naval Law Office of OWENS & CO. 8 15 7t

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,
THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,
No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,
Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.
Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. (8 14 10t
MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.
ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!
Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.
I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW STORE and dwelling, No. 479 North EIGHTH Street. Apply to WILLIAM SADLER, No. 801 CALLOWHILL Street. 8 20 3*

FOR RENT.—THE HOUSE NO. 1107 CHESNUT Street. (To be altered into a store.) Apply No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.
8 9 tus 6t S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

FOURTH EDITION

FENIAN PICNIC AT BUFFALO.

GREAT PROCESSION THIS MORNING

FEMALE FENIANS PARADING THE STREETS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BUFFALO, August 21.—The Fenian picnic party turned out in procession in large numbers this morning, and marched through the principal streets, escorted by several Irish military companies. The soldiers were the only ones armed with guns, and as the female Fenians constitute a large proportion of the gathering, it is safe to say that no raid is contemplated on her Majesty's domains to-day.

Generals Spear, Murphy, and O'Neill arrived yesterday, and will be present at the picnic. An invitation has also been extended to the Canadian Colonel Booker and his staff, but it is hardly likely they will accept of it.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 21.

The Cholera at New Orleans.

Reports have been received from New Orleans August 14th, that up to that date sixty-four cases of cholera had occurred amongst the freedmen, of whom fifty had died. The mortuary lists in New Orleans papers do not contain cholera cases amongst freedmen.

From South Carolina.

Intelligence has been received from South Carolina, that Governor Orr is doing all in his power to secure the arrest of Reuben L. Golding, the murderer of the freedman Amazorah Peyton. Rewards have been offered, and telegrams sent to all parts of the State, describing the person of the murderer.

Removals from Office.

President Johnson, in an interview yesterday with the Maine and Louisiana delegations to the Philadelphia Convention, denied that he had made any promise to Republican Senators to refrain from making removals from office during the Congressional recess.

Movements of Queen Emma.

Queen Emma dined yesterday with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler. Two of her attendants are indisposed to-day, and she will not start on her trip to Niagara until to-morrow.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Cotton quiet at 34@35c. Flour declined 10c; sales of 5000 bbls; State, $6@10 20; Ohio, $8@12; Western, $6@9 55; Southern, $13@15 50. Wheat dull; sales of 1000 bush State at $2 82. Corn quiet; sales of 42,000 bushels at 82½@83. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $33. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Michigan Southern, 145½; New York Central, 105; Reading, 115½; Hudson River, 119; Erie Railroad, 75½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; Canadas, 64½; Tennessee 6s, 70; Treasury 7 3 10s 106½; 10 40s, 102½; Unions of this State 6s, 110½; United States Coupon 6s, 111½; Gold, 147½.

BALTIMORE, August 21.—Flour is steady; the transactions are light. Wheat is dull, and 2@3c. lower. Corn 2c. lower. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork, $38 50. Sugars dull and unsettled. Coffee firm; Rio, 18@19c. in gold. Whisky firm, at $2 30 for Pennsylvania.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

An application was made to Judge Allison this morning in relation to the assessment of the Second Ward.

In consequence of the death of James T. Harmer, one of the Assessors of the Second Ward, whereby the office became vacant, the City Commissioners appointed Edward F. Hilferty to fill the office which became vacant by the decease of Mr. Harmer, and a question arises as to the powers and duties of the Assessor thus appointed. The two Assessors had made an assessment of the ward, but all the books had not been copied and returned to the City Commissioners at the time of the death of Mr. Harmer. Judge Allison instructed the Assessors that every assessment must be made by both Assessors joining in the performance of the duties which the law requires them to perform. That the assessment being incomplete at the death of Mr. Harmer under the provisions of the act of April 15 1834 it became the duty of the present assessors to make an assessment of the ward, in which they could both join by attesting the correctness of the same by their joint signatures, and to which both of the assessors should make oath or affirmation. The law authorizing an appointment to fill a vacancy occasioned by death or otherwise, gives the person appointed the same powers; makes him liable to the same penalties, and entitles him to receive the same compensation as if he had been elected to fill the office. That inasmuch as the appointee of the City Commissioners cannot certify or make oath to the correctness of an assessment made by another person, the present assessors should make an assessment of the Ward for themselves, and make due and proper return of the same.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—John H. Hiah pleaded guilty to a charge of having in his possession with intent to pass, and attempting to pass, counterfeit U. S. Treasury notes, intending to defraud the United States.

Enos Weikert was charged with having in his possession with intent to pass, sixteen twenty dollar U. S. Treasury notes.

Weikert was the proprietor of a public house (Ellsworth House) in Harrisburg.

Intelligence was received by the authorities that Hiah, who has pleaded guilty to the same charge, had taken sixteen counterfeit United States notes from Philadelphia to Harrisburg.

Hiah was arrested without difficulty on the 29th of July.

The evidence in regard to Weikert is:—When the officers mentioned to him that they had heard that Hick had deposited the notes with him, he denied having any knowledge whatever of the notes. The officers then took Hiah to see Weikert. Weikert lighted a candle and went to his cellar. When he returned, he placed in the hands of Hiah a small package. Chief Campbell, of the Harrisburg police, took the package from Hiah and discovered that it contained these sixteen notes. Weikert was then arrested, and the two were then brought on to Philadelphia.

The Court remarked here that there had, as yet, been nothing produced which went, in the least, to prove Weikert's guilt. But it desired to know something about the place in which the notes were kept; whether it was an ordinary place for keeping valuables.

It seems that no one could say anything about it in any way. On trial.

Wm. Ringgold Cooper, who passed a forged check for $50,000 upon the First National Bank, representing himself to be Purser A. R. Allen of the Navy, was this morning arraigned in this Court upon the charge of passing a forged check with intent to defraud the United States, and he pleaded guilty. He was remanded to prison.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—John Sullivan and Edward Mattison plead guilty to a charge of larceny, committed at the restaurant of Christopher Norris, No. 503 Chesnut street. The defendants, it appeared, forced open the back door of the establishment at night, and took from the money drawer $487 50. One of them was a few days after arrested in New York city, and the other at Rome, N. Y.

From each of the prisoners a portion of the stolen money was recovered, amounting to something more than $200. At the time of their arrest they acknowledged their guilt, and stated that after the robbery they proceeded to Camden, and divided their booty, and thence took an early train for New York.

James Mallon pleaded guilty to the larceny of eighteen yards of carpet, the property of Thomas Birch & Sons, auctioneers.

MAJOR DAVID F. WEAVER TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.—Major David F. Weaver, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Gerhart, appeared in Court, and Judge Ludlow administered to him the oath of office as City Commissioner, to which position he was elected nearly a year ago.

William Toomey and Hannah Toomey were charged with receiving muslins and other goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The goods were worth $32, and were found in the house of defendants.

They both acknowledged that they had bought and honestly paid for the goods, having bought them from a man who brought them to the house of the defendants, and claimed that he was "hard up." The price paid was $5. The jury convicted the husband and acquitted the wife.

John Wetherby, a policeman, and Samuel Todd, were charged on cross bills with assault and battery on one another. The officer testified that Todd interfered with him while attempting to make an arrest, and both struck and kicked him. The officer's prisoner got away, and Todd, escaping, took refuge in the engine house of the Spring Garden Fire Company, whereof he was a member.

He was pursued by the officer, by whom he was shot in the shoulder, accidentally, as is claimed by the officer, but maliciously and designedly, as contended by Todd. The wound inflicted is not serious. Jury out.

—A Paris correspondent of a London paper says the question of the restoration to France of the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt has been revived of late, and it is said that Austria, which possesses the ashes of the first Emperor's son, is willing to concede them to France, in conformity with the expressed wish of Napoleon III.

—It is rumored that the ex-King of Naples will soon take his departure from Rome for America, and that he is now treating with Napoleon III for the sale of the Farnese Palace, the palace and feudal property at Caprarola, and the Neapolitan steamer at Civita Vecchia, for the price altogether of 1,200,000 scudi.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (these last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mr. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward DeLano, all

NEWSPAPERIANA.

The most interesting departments of a newspaper to many individuals include the births, marriages, and deaths, which a humorous editor in the West classifies under the headings of "Hatched," "Matched," and "Despatched;" while yet another places marriages under the line "Noose of the Weak." In olden times these were more notable as literary curiosities than at present. The first heading is but little used in this country, being almost confined to Europe, although much might be said in favor of its adoption everywhere. The second, however, is of the most general use, but its contents have been sadly reduced. In the childhood of newspapers they gave us fuller information of the bride and bridegroom than now commonly published, and therefore saved many inquiries. For example, take a batch of marriages from a Scotch newspaper of 1730:—

"Mr. Baskett to Miss Pell, with £5000.
"Mr. Davis to Mrs. Wylde, with £400 per annum.
"The Lord Bishop of St. Aspah to Miss Orell, with £30 000.
"J. Whitcombe, Esq., to Miss Allen, with £40,000.
"Mr. Will Hurler to Miss Sally Michener, with £2000."

This at least showed in part the worth of the women who had changed their state. Of similar import are some contained in the Salisbury *Journal*, January 29, 1738. As we read them we cannot but think that the matrimonial announcements now published must yield the palm of interest to those contained in the early provincial papers. It is something to hear about the person of the bride, her figure, and her fortune:—

"Married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, —— Ayres, of the county of Northampton, Esq., to Miss Ann Sampson, only daughter of John Sampson, of the county of Leicester, Esq., a young lady of £10,000 fortune.

"Mr. Henry Murray, Esq., a young gentleman possessed of a plentiful estate in the county of Wilts, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, to Mrs. Wicks, relict of Simon Wicks, Esq., a fortune of £12,000, and £400 per annum.

"Lieutenant Cotton Dent, of the Royal Navy, son of Digby Dent, Esq., late Commodore in the West Indies, to Miss Kitty Bowerbank, daughter of Thomas Bowerbank, barrack-master of Portsmouth, a lady of merit and fortune.

"Villiers Fitz Gerald, Esq., to Miss Newcomen, eldest daughter to Colonel Newcomen, in Ireland, a most agreeable young lady, with a large fortune."

Sometimes our American editors travel beyond the record, and add to the customary announcement. Occasionally they are known to indulge in a little pleasantry, in the form of an epithalamium, thereby showing their ready wit, and acknowledging the slice of cake. A single example, for which the Boston *Post* is responsible, must suffice:—

"Married—Thomas Hawk, of Mansfield, to Miss Sarah J. Dove.

"It isn't often that you see,
So queer a kind of love,
Oh, what a savage he must be,
To *Tommy Hawk a Dove!*

But the unctuous way in which a bachelor editor, lately married, talks of his bliss is really tantalizing to the inexperienced. Writing of his newly found happiness, he says:—

"A pair of sweet lips, a pressure or two of delicate hands, and a pink waist-ribbon, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large-sized whooping-cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

It may appear to be almost sacrilegious even to smile at obituary notices, but it cannot always be resisted. A certain Philadelphia daily gives more reason in its obituary columns for cachination than all the rest of the paper. It is but fair, however, to state that its notices are paid for. Some of their verses are apparently stereotyped, and appear in almost every paper. Others are unique and confessedly original. Such is the following on the death of a child, and is a fine specimen of bathos:—

"So sweet a flower to bloom on earth,
The rose that crowned our little plot
Has withered here to blossom forth
In a superior flower-pot.
His body lies in the Union ground
His soul has gone to Him who gave it;
And shall we never hear again
The prattling of our little Jacob?"

The above, as Weller would say, "goes from bad to verse." I opine that the editor who announced that he would not publish poetical obituaries unless paid for, while he "would be *happy* at any time to publish a simple announcement of the death of any of his friends," must have been now and then troubled with such visitations as the above.

Of course, none other but a Western paper could have given us the following in a notice of the death of a prominent citizen:—

"He was the father of eleven sons, five of whom married five sisters. He had one hundred and eighty-nine grandchildren; and at his funeral, two weeks ago last Sabbath, two horses were stung to death by bees, and another came very near losing his life by the same."

Another paper in the same locality gives, as below, a wholesome specimen of an honest obituary—something really uncommon:—

"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."

A paragraph published in the Foxtown *Fusilier* betrays, perhaps, a little professional jealousy, but serves as an obituary and advertisement:—

"POSTSCRIPT.—We stop the press, with pleasure, to announce the decease of our contemporary, Mr. Snaggs, editor of the Foxtown *Flash*. He has now gone to another and a better world. Success to him. Persons who have taken the *Flash* will find the *Fusilier* a good paper."

A fictitious notice of death sent to the editor of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, is thus served up quite daintily, and made to answer a double purpose:—

"If Pratt was really dead, we should be very happy to write his obituary for nothing; but as we are quite certain he is alive, and may see these lines, we would respectfully suggest to him that he has an unsettled account at this office, and that if he has any serious intention of dying, it may ease his conscience a little, in the last hour, to know that he has paid the printer."

Obituary notices may be occasionally gratifying to survivors, but I have rarely known them to have been of much consequence to the subjects themselves. The Circleville (Ohio) *Journal*, however, thought otherwise when, as an inducement to certain of its friends, it stated that "all subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-rate obituary notice in case of death."

Another Western paper chronicling the lamentable occurrence of a staging, attached to a church, being blown down and "fatally injuring" a workman, very feelingly said:—

"We are happy to state that over twenty persons were suddenly brought to the ground safe, and one man, Mr. Wilkins, had his neck broke. Mr. Wilkins was an estimable young man, and the father of a good many children, besides a large farm well stocked. He was fatally injured."

Upon yet another paper the pressure of death appears to have been heavy, the editor printing the notice in one of his issues, "Several deaths unavoidably deferred."

The last to be now cited is a most graceful notice in a Southern paper of a brother of the quill, lately deceased, under the caption, "An Editor in Heaven," the first of all places, next to the printing-office, which he deserves to inherit, for there "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." The obituary closes with these words:—

"Are we not also glad that such an editor is in heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never again fall upon his distracted ears. There he shall never be abused any more by his political opponents with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall never be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as soon as they reach the desired height and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowing and unknown as he has been during his weary pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all articles credited—not a clap of his thunder stolen—and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever."

The labors and therefore difficulties of an editor are multifarious. If he should happen to be merely a "local," he must prove himself a man not only of incredible industry, but should or at least pretend to be thoroughly posted on all subjects, from the sublime to the ridiculous. Several months since a member of the corps thus capitally epitomized the necessary qualifications of a successful local editor, all of which representations may be regarded as correct, and therefore fitting for the reformation of certain ambitious young men:—

"A good local must combine the loquacity of a magician with the impudence of the d—l. He must know how to time a race-horse, gaff a cock, teach a Sunday School, preach a charity sermon, run a saw-mill, keep a hotel, turn a double summersault, and brew whisky. He must be up to a thing or two in political economy, and *au fait* in the matter of cooking beans. On the trail of mysterious items he must be a veritable gray hound. His hide must be like that of the rhinoceros. He must be insensible to the cruelest snubs, and manliest no sense of anger when he is kicked down stairs. He must throw modesty to the dogs. But, above all, he must be an adept at the art of puffing. The nearer he approaches to the blacksmith's bellows the better he will succeed. He must be ready at all times to say something funny in regard to Smith's grocery, or to surround Miss Flounce's millinery establishment with a halo of glowing adjectives. He must be enthusiastic on the subject of hams, verbose in extolling hardware, and highly imaginative in the matter of dry goods. He must look pleased when invited to walk sixteen squares in the broiling sun to write a six-line puff for a labor-saving churn or a patent washing machine. He must feel grateful when invited to dine at the Dog-nose Hotel, and write a glowing account of the excellence of the hash and the durability of the beef-steak. If he feels any sense of humiliation in sitting down to a festal gathering, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Captain Sankopanzy, or a set of silver service to a horse inspector, he must smother it, and revenge himself on the champagne and cigars. He must affect to believe that he is invited in a purely social way, and not for the sake of having him write a good account of the ceremonies, with three columns of speeches in full, for the next morning's paper. If he flags in his description of Hodge's premium bull, or 'let's down' in winding up the oil indications of Shovedyke's farm, he must take it kindly for being reproved for his shortcomings. In the matter of show, the local must always be brilliant. He must talk learnedly of panoramas, with a liberal admixture of knowing words, such as 'warmth,' 'tone,' 'foreshortening,' 'high lights,' 'fore-ground,' 'perspective,' etc.: he must be heavy on concerts, with a capacity to appreciate Miss Squawk's execution of difficult feats in the 'upper register;' he must be ecstatic in praise of double-headed calves, and eloquent in behalf of fat women and living skeletons. All this, and more, it takes to be a 'local.'"

The onerousness of the work of one occupying such a position is best illustrated, perhaps, by the journal of an employe of a French paper, who, although he might not have been strictly a local, his duties were very similar. An extract:—

"To-day I have been a journalist collector of news for sixteen years. I have not been ill a single day, and, excepting on the five great festivals of the year, I have not failed to make up and distribute my correspondence to the journals of Paris and the Departments every day.

"As my working year is thus 360 days, to-day makes 5760 days that I have worked on the daily press. Consequently, I have made up 5760 budgets of news. As each budget contained, on the average, 20 facts or different pieces of news, it follows that I have sent into the world 115 200 articles of intelligence.

"Every day, to collect and distribute the news, I have travelled on the average ten leagues, which amounts to 3600 leagues a year, and in sixteen years to 77,0,0 leagues. The circuit of the terrestrial globe being about 9000 leagues, it follows that in sixteen years, to find my 115 200 pieces of news, I have traveled as much as six and one-third times the circuit of the globe.

"I affirm, on my honor, that I have never suffered the least attack of that cruel malady called the gout. From this I conclude that those citizens who shall, like me, travel ten leagues a day, will not have to suffer any further from that terrible malady.

"Finally, to sum up the results:—On the average I have honestly gained 1800 francs a year. Consequently, through the publishers and editors of the journals, I have made 28,800 francs, of which there remain to-day 12 francs 50c. (about $2 25), which I hope will carry me through to the 30th of the present month."

Arduous, however, as are his duties, which are scarcely exaggerated in the above, they have their jests and fun like common people. As the various insurance companies, savings' banks, State officials, and missionary societies are making their annual reports, and publishing long columns of figures which are of the most intense interest to the reading public generally, the local reporter of the Memphis *Bulletin* gives his also for the year:—

	Report.	*Times.*
Been asked to drink	11,393	
Drank		11,392
Requested to retract	416	
Didn't retract		416
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., etc., by people fishing for puffs	3,333	
Took the hint		33
Didn't take the hint		3,300
Threatened to be whipped	174	
Been whipped		0
Whipped the other fellow		4
Didn't come to time		170
Been promised bottles of Champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, boxes of cigars, etc., if we would go after them	3,650	
Been after them		0
Going again		0
Been asked "What's the news?"	300,000	
Told		13
Didn't know		200,000
Lied about it		90,987
Been to church	2	
Changed politics	32	
Expected to change still	33	
Gave for charity	85 00	
Gave for a terrier dog	23 00	
Cash on hand		0 00

The poor fellow refers to having "whipped the other fellow" but four times, which scarcely speaks well for his "science" or independence. Of a very different character was a sharp fellow named Doolittle, of whom I have an anecdote but little known. He was a Connecticut "exotic." About twenty years ago he was transplanted from Harvard University to one of the Southern States, for the purpose of assuming the editorial control of a violent party paper, where no one ever labored with advantage for the party, simply because an infinite quantity of pistols and a multiplicity of bowie-knives prevented the strenuous advocacy of certain principles, and fettered the freedom of speech in elegant style of efficacy. Doolittle was highly educated, was impetuous, brave, yet—with the characteristic cunning of his tribe—careful of his own interests. He took hold of the paper with a determination to make it "serviceable to the cause," and serviceable he did make it. The opposing candidate was a bad fellow—a duellist, a dram-drinker, a lover of "poker," and a decided votary of Venus. Doolittle dared what no other editor had dared—he said so. The day on which his article appeared the candidate entered the editorial chamber.

"You are Doolittle, the editor of this paper?" holding a copy of the sheet in his hand.

"I am."

"You have libelled and insulted me, and"—(drawing a large knife)—"I have come for your ears."

"I beg your pardon," said Doolittle. "I am a stranger to your customs, and perhaps have taken a license which, in this part of the country, is inexcusable. Such is, I think, the fact. Suppose we compromise the matter?"

"Very well," said the bluff Southerner; "I'll kick you, and you shall make a full retraction."

"You'll what?" said Doolittle, quietly.

"Kick you."

"You insist upon that little privilege?"

"I am unalterably fixed in my determination!"

"So am I"—said Doolittle, firing a horse pistol, as big as a blunderbuss, and shattering the Southerner's right leg—"*not to be kicked!*"

He held his situation six months; was stabbed twice, shot three times, belabored with a bludgeon once, thrown into a pond once, but he was never *kicked*. During his six months' experience he killed two of his adversaries. All of these are absolute facts.

That editors are frequently independent cannot be doubted by those who read the metropolitan press. One of the smallest but most amusing instances, perhaps, occurred in New York in 1849. A man in that city, wishing to obtain a certain office under the Government, sent to the New York *Courier and Enquirer* a puff of himself, with a promise of fifty dollars in case he succeeded in his aim. The editors published both the puff and the promise, thus killing the candidate politically.

Turning away from the metropolis to the village, a country paper publishes the following example of "glorious independence," well worthy of imitation:—

"We do not belong to our 'patrons,'
Our paper is wholly our own;
Whoever may like it can take it,
Who don't can just let it alone."

There are but few, however, who can afford to take so noble a stand. I cite the above, therefore, as a most remarkable, nay, as an almost isolated instance of independence on the part of a country editor.

The experiences of the country editor are divers. He is not only editor-in-chief but every thing else—even occasionally playing the very "devil." He frequently sets his own type, handles his roller, works his press, keeps his books, writes his editorials, and does work generally, besides sometimes sawing and splitting his own wood, dandling the baby, and carrying water. He is, however, often in difficulty when obliged to leave his home in search of delinquent subscribers, or to attend to other equally momentous and unprofitable business. Then it is that the paper is frequently handed over to the care of the loving wife or diligent "devil."

An amusing circumstance occurred, not very long since, in the history of the Green Bay (Wisconsin) *Advocate*. The editor, during an absence, left the management of the paper in the hands of his wife, who, being a good Republican, took the Democratic ticket down from its columns, and wrote some energetic Republican editorials. The editor, it appears, was soon afterwards again obliged to leave his home, when his substitute announced as follows:—

"Our editor has gone to Madison, and in order to make a sure thing of it, and prevent the appearance of any more Republican editorials, has taken his wife with him."

The "devil," however, plays more innocent pranks, but never forbears to inform the public "who's who" in the temporary management. And never does he fail to display his native pride. Thus, the editor of a Vermont paper being absent from his post, his sub poetically exclaimed:—

"The editor's absent; his scissors and quill
Are left with the 'devil' to handle at will;
This item is given, kind reader, that you
May for once, as you read, 'give the devil his due.'"

In another case, that of the Newcastle (Pennsylvania) *Courant*, the "devil," a young man of parts, and evidently on his way to fame, thus writes:—

"The improvement in the general appearance of this number of the *Courant* is owing *to the absence of the editor!*

'N.B.—When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for us to forsake, for a brief period, the 'ink-keg' and 'roller,' and take our place in the chair, editorially, a due respect for our vanity makes it incumbent on us to give the following notice, to wit: viz., as follows:—During this week all editorial favors, such as wedding-cake, bouquets, cigars, specimen whisky, and other summer drinks, Thanksgiving turkeys, and all the *et ceteras* that are part of the emoluments of our new position, should be sent to the DEVIL."

Here is another instance of a courageous editress which I have under the date January 2, 1855. Mrs. Prewett, who, after the death of her husband, edited the Yazoo (Mississippi) *Whig*, having received an offensive note, published a slightly severe rebuke couched in the following language:—

"If the biped that sent us the anonymous letter from Jackson, signed 'Cherubusco,' will come to Yazoo city, and call at the *Whig* office, two noble little boys, one eight and the other six years old, shall tie a leather medal around his neck, as a duebill for a flogging they owe him, payable some ten years hence, with compound interest."

We sometimes find, again, that country editors are occasionally short of editorial and other reading matter, for the absence of which their excuses are of "all sorts." For instance, a Hoosier editor thus writes:—

"A little 'circumstance' in our domestic affairs, which is not likely to occur oftener than once in a year or two, must apologize for any deficiency in our editorial department."

Another, Hooper, the witty editor of the Lafayette (Alabama) *Tribune*, thus gives vent to a little bad humor arising from lack of "matter:"—

"OFF OUR FOOT.—We can't help it, and we wouldn't if we could. For the life of it we can't make up a decent paper this week. We have had a little cold for several days—we have fretted about little money matters—the hands in the office are all half sick and out of humor—the weather is *nasty*—and our whole editorial machine-box is as intractable as a stubborn mule in a mud-hole. We promised to 'do' one of the 'Montgomery Characters' for this Number; but we sha'n't! 'It's no use knockin' at the door,' we are off our foot, sick, mad, and ready to fight any one of our subscribers who doesn't like our remarks, provided he doesn't weigh more than one hundred and fifteen pounds."

A down-East quill-driver modestly apologizes as follows. Perhaps his reasons are sufficient:—

"Yesterday, we had a note to pay, a libel suit to look after, and a new telegraph arrangement to negotiate. If any one thinks that he could attend to all these things and write editorials too, we should like to employ him as an assistant."

The editor of the Asheville (North Carolina) *Messenger* would seem to be a thorough "man of all work," judging by the following substantial reasons he gave for his homœopathic dose of editorial in a late number:—

"Our editor (fortunately for our readers) is short this week. We have no apology to make, only that we are an editor, a squire, a county registrar, house and sign painter, tavern keeper, singing master, fiddler, 'daddy' of two children, and *a first-rate bootblack and whitewasher*. Having our professional engagements sometimes pretty well divided, it is out of our power to 'do equal and exact justice' to all, without cracking a brain or splitting our cabbage head."

Another editor, and a Western one at that, expresses the hope that his subscribers will excuse the scarcity of original matter in a certain number of his paper, for he has "had the headache, the gout, a bit of the ague and fever, and an increase of one to his family, besides, he hasn't been very well himself." He, of course, under such circumstances, ought to be excused.

But about the coolest thing on record is the advice of the editor of the Madison *Courier*, who, in the absence of reading matter from his paper, remarked, that if reading the news alone was the object of his subscribers, "they will find enough that is new to them in the Bible, and it is good reading too."

Of the many trials of the country editor those arising from poverty, mainly caused by delinquent subscribers, are probably the most abundant, but amidst them all the poor fellow seems to carry a merry heart. At any rate, he strives to drive dull care away from the end of his pen. Seldom is this better seen than in the "dunning" paragraphs, in which the writer sometimes discloses family secrets, the lightest word of which is designed to harrow up the soul of the debtor. It would sometimes seem as if the writer, like the renowned King Richard, could smile while he murdered. Yet, how pitiful are many of these, especially when we know how, for the most part, true they are!

As a matter of history, before referring to cases of less note, and perhaps better illustrative of this point, I would refer to that of Samuel Keimer, whose name so often occurs in the history of Benjamin Franklin. In 1723 a paper was issued from the Friends' Monthly Meeting, setting forth that Samuel Keimer, who had then lately arrived from Europe, had printed divers papers, particularly one styled *The Parable*, wherein he assumes the language of Friends; wherefore they certify that he is not of their society, nor countenanced by them. This proved to be rather an awkward introduction to the public. In 1728 he started the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in opposition to *Bradford's Weekly Mercury*. It was announced in a strange braggadocis style, and in one year failed, and fell into the hands of Franklin, who conducted it with success for many years, while poor Keimer got into prison. In 1734 he set up an establishment as a printer and publisher at Barbadoes. In his poetical appeal to his patrons there he gives some facts as to the compensation of American colonial printers:—

"What a pity it is that some modern bravadoes
Who dub themselves gentlemen here in Barbadoes,
Should time after time run in debt to their printer,
And care not to pay him in summer or winter!
In Penn's wooden country type feels no disaster,
The printers grow rich—one is made their postmaster."

In further pursuing his subject he shows that Mr. William Bradford, of New York, had £60 a year from the King. In Maryland and Virginia each province allowed the "established" editors £200 a year; for, he added, "by law he is paid 50,000 pounds' weight country produce"—meaning tobacco.

"But, alas! your poor Type prints no figure like *wulloe*;
Cursed, cheated, abused by each pitiful fellow—
Though working like a slave, with zeal and true courage,
He can scarce get as yet even salt to his porridge!"

He was, however, able to continue his paper, as two octavo volumes of extracts from it were published in London.

Modern instances will show that the times have not much improved. The unfortunate editor of an Indiana journal thus addresses his delinquent subscribers:—

"HARD UP.—It is but seldom we trouble our patrons by asking them to fork over the small balance due us; but we think if they only knew how difficult a task it is for us to make provisions to protect daily and the children from the cold chilling blasts of winter that is now coming upon us like an avalanche, it would hardly be necessary to say pay more than once, for they would come to our rescue instanter."

"One more unfortunate" in Kentucky speaks to his patrons in these touching words:—

"Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was almost a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a jay-bird."

Another appeals thus to the sympathies of his readers:—

"We cannot help thinking how much easier an editor's life might be made if his generous patrons could only hear his 'better half' scraping the bottom of the flour-barrel! A man that can write editorials with such music sounding in his ears, can easily walk the telegraph wires and turn summersaults in the branches of a thorn-bush."

Another writes on the subject more philosophically, but not the less points his moral:—

"Every man ought to pay his debts, if he can. Every man ought to get married, if he can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers, if he can. Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue, if she can. Every lawyer should occasionally tell the truth, if he can. Every man ought to mind his own business, and let other people's alone, if he can. Every man should take a newspaper and *pay* for it ANY HOW."

The Louisville *Times* has a fair "take off" on the expression "in a few days," too commonly used by poor debtors, and applies it to serve a good purpose. He who cannot see its wit is to be pitied:—

"You present a man a small account, he will pay you 'in a few days;' pretty girls expect to marry 'in a few days;' we expect to give our readers some interesting local news 'in a few days.' And we are hoping that a great many of our subscribers will send the amount of their dues 'in a few days.' In fact, we know they will, for some of them have been promising to 'do that little thing' every few days for a year or two. We expect them to be 'in funds in a few days.'"

The following "dun" of a poetical stripe is worthy of preservation in these columns, it only as a good parody on the popular song, "Then you'll remember me," in Balfe's opera, entitled the *Bohemian Girl*:—

"When other bills and other duns
Their tale of woe shall tell,
Of notes in bank, 'without the funds,'
And cotton hard to sell;
There may, perhaps, in such a scene,
Some recollection be
Of bills that longer due have been,
And you'll remember me!

"When hard-up customers shall wring
Your hearts with hopes in vain,
And deem it but a trifling thing
To tell you 'call again,'
When calling proves a useless task,
Without the lawyer's fee,
In such a moment I but ask
That you'll remember me!"

Two other representative instances of the poverty of this class may yet be given. The first is that of a Western editor who lately called his "devil" to him, and told him that he could not afford to hire his services any longer, unless he would agree either to take ninepence a week for them, or share equally the profits of his paper. The boy concluded to stay, but unhesitatingly *chose the ninepence a week* for his wages.

The other is of a more melancholy character, and refers to a New Hampshire editor who, while recently travelling, had his wallet abstracted from his pocket by some adroit thief. The pickpocket was so disgusted with the result of his exploit that he returned the plunder by express to the address written inside the wallet, with the following note:—

"You miserabil skunk, hears yure pocket-book Fur a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wellit with nuthin in it but a lot of noospapur scraps, a ivory tuthecom, ten noospapur stamps, and a pas from a ralercoe directur, is a contempturbul impurition on the public As I hear yure a nuditur I return yure trash. I never robs any only gentlemen."

The editor of the Alabama *Argus*, published at Demopolis, seems to have been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of "Mark Tapley," when, after the following fashion, he showed himself "jolly" under what most people would consider a serious circumstance:—

"We see that the sheriff, during our absence, has advertised the *Argus* for sale. We hope the bidders have a merry time of it If the sheriff can sell it he will do more than we ever could. Like a damp percussion-cap, we think it will fail to 'go off.'"

But, verily, we must have fallen on the "last days" in which St. Peter declared that "scoffers" should come. For are not these men scoffers of poverty? And not only of poverty, but also of riches; for should once an editor become fortuitously wealthy, he is regarded as a *rara avis*, and his name emblazoned in full caps in every paper in the country. Read how the editor of the Horicon (Wisconsin) *Argus* discourses:—

"An exchange says that editors are, as a general thing, not overstocked with worldly goods. Humbug! Here are we, editors of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barrelled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floor, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash, are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

Here now is a small batch which reminds one of an editor who wrote his editorials on the soles of his boots and went barefoot while his boy set up the manuscript—so making himself rich by saving paper:—

"There is a rich editor in New Hampshire who has made his money by always practising economy. He always writes his editorials on a slate."—*Mail.*

"There is another who saves the expense of his slate and steals his editorials from us."—*Concord Recorder.*

"But you don't mean to say that he gets rich off such stealings? Should think he starve for want of subscribers."—*Mail.*

"What a rompus a rich editor always does kick up!" spitefully adds a Western contemporary.

Alas, alas! it is that so many of these creators and conservators of public opinion are doomed to travel in the walks of poverty and that while so few of them are bred to the profession, in the majority of cases the business is not bred to the editor. Hence many a burning and shining light of literature is obscured by the withdrawal of editors to private life. The valedictories of such are among the most curious specimens of pathos to be found in our language. Two of three of these are now quoted to be immortalized by a place in these pages.

Mr. Edward Willett, one of the editors and proprietors of the Cairo *Times and Delta*, takes farewell of his readers in the following expressive language:—

"I know well that I need not offer a word of justification for the course I have struggled and starved long enough for Cairo; have wasted nearly three years of active, vigorous, youthful life, the end of which shows a beggarly account of nothing at all, except much friendship and a little reputation; and as Scripture bids us to rejoice in the days of our youth, I desire, before that halcyon period is quite ended, to obey its precepts in some measure. I leave Cairo with deep affection for my friends, of contempt for my enemies, if any I have, and of infinite disgust for that abominable old nuisance, the Cairo Company."

I give another which approaches almost to the sublime, notwithstanding its free and easy style. R. S. Goelet, of the Pass Christian (La.) *Times*, on retiring from the editorial charge of that paper, was safely delivered of the following:—

"VALEDICTORY—STAND FROM UNDER.
"'Fare thee well, thus disunited,
Torn from every nearer tie,
Seared in heart, and lone and brighted,
More than this I scarce can die.'
"Although we have been engaged in the editorial business for several years, yet we never wrote a valedictory under such circumstances in the whole course of our life; nor did we expect so soon to be called upon to do so; but as it is we do the best we can.

"We retire from the chair editorial of the *Times* with the full conviction that all is vanity. In general we have found our patrons to be upright and honorable personages, but in part we have been dealing with a set of scoundrels and villains, and as evil communications are apt to corrupt good morals, we retire in disgust from the present scene of our labors. We have been solicited to lie upon every subject to insert said lies free gratis; to send our paper to those who are able but too mean to pay what they owe; to puff into notoriety all business, without a faint hope of remuneration or reward. We have endeavored to build up the *'Pass,'* and are pleased to see that our labors have been crowned with success; notwithstanding all this two bob-tail-would-be S. P.'s ('Some Pumpkins') have done all in their power against us; but we beg to assure them that their labors are duly appreciated and *kindly* remembered.

"As for the ladies (Heaven bless them!), we have found a few true ones among the many, but who they are we feel not called upon to say. But as for the girls—by girls we mean all the single members of the softer sex under the age of thirty—these lines picture them:—

"'The girls are all a fleeting show,
For man's delusion given;
Their smiles of joy, their tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow:
There's not *one* true in seven.'

"But the parting hour is at hand when we are called upon to bid adieu to you, dear reader, perhaps forever. The chain that has bound us together has been broken by circumstances over which we have no control, and we must depart on the road pointed out by destiny. But go where we will, we will ever cherish fond remembrances of the past and hope for the future—what the future will be we know not, but we hope we may all meet again in that bright heavenly home where we are never called upon to say 'good-by.'

"ROBERT S. GOELET, Ex-Ed."

But I must quote one other, the reason given for withdrawal from "the chair" being so unusual and praise-worthy that every reader will naturally desire the speedy restoration of the health of the writer:—

"The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with the conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started this paper to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, having a thorough contempt of himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

I cannot refrain from inserting in this paper some rich *morceaux* of editorial humor on "things in general," with two or more instances of ludicrous blundering. Thus, for instance, does an editor puff his own class:—

"A newspaper may be destroyed at night, it may light a cigar, it may curl a lady's hair. Ah! only think of that, girls! *An editor's thoughts* completely, sweetly, exquisitely wreathed in your rich tresses, and—yes, nestling down with you in your midnight slumbers, to gently guard and peacefully keep watch over your happy dreams! Who would not be an editor?"

Another goes to work to display his scholarship, and hunts after the root of the name *Canistota*. Our Western friend gives its derivation thus:—

"*Canis*, dog; and *totas*, whole; that is, *dog (w)hole*. Some of the Canistotans may *growl* at this, but, on the *whole*, we think the game not worth even a growl."

Another, who would depreciate and write down a contemporary, writes that "his mind is so small that it might dance a hornpipe in a mosquito's watch-fob."

A California paper, attempting to be witty and severe at the expense of a new-born contemporary, spoke of it, saying—what may truly be said of too many journals—"It only lacks ability and character to be influential."

Another, in striving to be just to a rival contemporary, magnanimously wrote:—

"He was formerly a member of Congress, but rapidly rose until he obtained a respectable position as an editor—a noble example of perseverance under depressing circumstances."

The last, however, is decidedly less complimentary when speaking of a quill-driving friend:—

"His intellect is so dense that it would take the augur of common-sense longer to penetrate than to bore through Mont Blanc with a boiled carrot."

But how queerly and carelessly do some of them strain at metaphors and mix up hyperbole! The following fearful announcement lately appeared in the Washington (D. C.) *Star;* and while it is a curious conglomeration of horticulture, fire, and water, is a pretty fair specimen of *stellar* literature:—

"It is evident from this that the apple of discord has been thrown into our midst, and, unless nipped in the bud, it threatens to burst forth in a conflagration that will deluge the whole land."

This is almost paralleled by the remark of the Boston *Post*, some years ago, while congratulating the Whig party upon its non-alliance with Know-Nothingism, that it had refused to be bound to "*the chariot wheels of this mushroom.*"

The following "splendiferous" sentence is from the pen of a Down-East editor, who, speaking of a literary contemporary, spreads himself thus:—

"The raft on which he was fast pulling himself into the Federal eddy has been suddenly brought up against the wreck of that party, so that, by certain feats of lofty tumbling, he is on his face before the passing simoom of fanaticism, bigotry, and proscription."

A Western editor also "cuts it rather fat" in speaking of a man who had been bitten by a mad dog, which he brilliantly lengthened out by saying:—"He was attacked by a canine quadruped while laboring under cerebral excitement."

But for a "blazing burst" of eloquence commend me to a worthy writer in the "Nutmeg State," who some time ago, in describing the burning of a barn, the property of a man who had been active in prosecuting the vendors of ardent spirits, indulged in the following:—

"There can be little doubt but that this blazing barn with its contents, valued at about $350, with the cow bellowing in agony from when she could not be relieved, should be hung on the northern branch of the Connecticut rum tree as its legitimate fruit."

The violations of syntax are sometimes fairly excruciating, but nevertheless apt to cause a bursting of buttons. A New Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says:—

"We are grieved to say that a rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other dogs."

A New York paper, announcing the arrival of a vessel near the Narrows, says:—

"The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the vessel and the captain's wife."

The editors of a Western paper observe:—

"The poem which we publish in this week's *Herald* was written by an esteemed friend, who has lain many years in the grave for his own amusement."

The editor of an Eastern newspaper expresses great indignation at the manner in which a woman who had committed suicide was buried:

"She was buried like a dog with her clothes on."

But here I must close my chapter of elegant extracts, selected from my huge pile, illustrative of many matters pertaining to newspaper lie. And this I cannot do better than by an extract from the "Printer's Prayer," first published in Ede's Journal in 1815;—

"Protect and bless us, and keep us from the evils of the night, and when we lay down may we ask ourselves what we have done for the good and instruction of mankind; if not much, and we have leisure to do it, may we repent, and by the next number get out a rich and fertile sheet."

So mote it be!

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

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LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

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W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
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CAROLINA FLOORING.
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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENER

THE FREEDMEN.

Condition of Freedmen in Texas.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The following report on the condition of Bureau affairs in Texas has been received by General Howard :—

GALVESTON, Texas, August 8 —Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner—General :—I have the honor to report that I have just returned from a tour through Fort Bend, Colorado, and Wharton counties, during which trip I addressed several thousand freedmen and many planters. I found the crops in a most prosperous condition, and both planters and freedmen much elated at the prospects. All the planters unite in the belief that if the army-worm does not make its appearance and devastate their fields, there will be an average of at least a bale of cotton to the acre in the above-named counties.

I get similar reports from all parts of the State It is my belief that, if not destroyed by worm, the cotton crop will be larger than for the past ten years, except 1860—and that this result is solely attributable to free labor, and the vigor and industry that it incites.

The season has been the worst for cotton-raising that has occurred for many years, and notwithstanding the almost constant rains and floods—and overflows as a consequence—the product of the freedmen's labor will surpass years in which all else was more favorable.

The worm is making its appearance in many localities, but not in any great numbers, or in any malignant character thus far; and it is hoped and believed by old and experienced planters, who have made its peculiarities a study, that, if favored with dry weather till the 1st of September, the crop will be beyond its power.

The freedmen in these counties are mostly working for part crop under very favorable contracts, and appear to have a full appreciation of the fact that upon their labor and industry depend their income at the end of the year I made this a special point in my addresses; I am, however, fearing great trouble in getting an equitable division of the crop for the freedmen. Many men in this State think it no harm to cheat the freedmen out of their just wages, on the grounds that their being liberated and taken from them as property was unconstitutional. I will, however, give specific instructions to my agents, and do all in my power to see that they get their proper share of the results of their labor.

The greatest trouble I have in the administration of the affairs of the Bureau of this State consists in protecting the freedmen from lawless violence. Murder and outrage are largely on the increase. Every mail from the interior brings me reports from my agents and other trustworthy sources of information of murders, from one to five at a time, of negroes.

I am left so powerless to give proper protection, for want of troops to sustain my agents and make arrests, that I grow sick at heart, and wonder at the war power of the Government leaving this unfortunate class of people, whom it liberated by force, thus exposed to the violence of a chagrined and lifelong enemy.

The only remedy I can suggest is army officers for agents, and troops to sustain them. If in your judgment it is the *settled policy* of the Executive to leave the Bureau without adequate military protection, I will desist making these official appeals; but until I am thus informed, I must continue to plead for such force as will make my duties here a *reality* instead of a *farce*. The Appropriation bill authorizes the payment of citizen agents now, but I cannot find any who are competent and who can take the oath required. I am now looking for ex-United States army officers, and have found two very good ones. General Wright gives me all the officers he thinks he can spare, but my State is large and the requirements are great.

I will be glad if you will give me advantage of the 4th section of the act pertaining to the Bureau, which authorizes the retention of officers of volunteers. At present from the condition of my wounds, I am unfit for other duty. Having become to some degree reconciated, and much interested in my present duties, I would be glad to be retained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B KIDDOO,
Brevet Major-Gen.. Ass't Commissioner.

The Freedmen's Asylum in Tennessee.

Chief Surgeon Swartzwecker, of Tennessee, under date of August 14, reports that the Asylums for Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Destitute Freedmen throughout the State have been closed. The State Legislature at its May session passed an act providing for these institutions, but the civil authorities have not taken any steps in the matter. The Bureau had turned this whole matter over to them.

Georgia.

J. B. Powell (citizen) Bureau Surgeon, at Jonesboro, Georgia, twenty miles below Atlanta, where the great battle was fought which resulted in the capture of that city, solicits that a hospital for freedmen be established at that point.

He writes:—This country was wholly destroyed by the two armies, but we returned to our devastated homes early in the spring, and made efforts to secure a crop which promised well until June 20, since which time we have not had a shower in all this section, and our hopes are at an end. We shall not raise enough for bread.

The freedmen are in a most deplorable condition. They have worked for $7 to $10 per month wages, but the employers, making nothing, are unable to pay them, and they are wandering about the country in search of employment. They are taken sick in numbers, and having no friends or home, die like the beasts of the forests, no one to care for the soul or body. After consultation with a few of the most prominent citizens of the town, I have concluded to inform you of the state of affairs, and to petition for a hospital.

FASHION GOSSIP.

It is still much too early in the season for any fall styles to appear, but the unusual coolness of the air, constantly reminding one of the approaching autumn days, has already produced among the leaders of fashions indications of various changes from the light, airy styles of summer. Close-fitting paletots have been so long fashionable, it seems very probable that what is called the sac, or loose shape, will be worn during the autumn months, for the sake of variety. The "Roxelane" paletot is a slight variation on the sac, and is principally remarkable for its quaint style of trimming. A very rich "Roxelane" is made of heavy, black poult de soie, with revers on the front, at the sides, and on the sleeves; the side revers turn towards the back; the edge of the revers is a plain hem, stitched in a double row by a sewing-machine; they are fastened back with oval jet camei. The collar is peculiar in shape, as it is arched at the back, and is simulated with jet fringe. Links of vulcanite chains are looped across the back, and terminate at the right side with long ends and handsome jet tassels. Similar chains are looped across the front of the chest, and descend on the left side. The paletot is simply hemmed with a double row of chain stitch round the edge.

The short sack, falling just below the waistband, will be very popular for out-door wear in the early autumn. It may be of almost any material, but for a very stylish costume, it should be like the dress. We have seen a very elegant promenade toilette of mauve poplin. The skirt is gored, and the seams trimmed with white silk pipings. At the back are two sash ends intended for looping up the skirt. Each end is edged with the piping. The bottom of the short sack is cut in battlements, the edge finished to match with the other trimming. A mauve tulle Lamballe bonnet, trimmed with violets, completes this very stylish costume. Another promenade toilette of the same general style is of blue silk. The skirt is trimmed with two rows of deep chenille fringe, of a darker shade of blue. The short sack is ornamented to correspond; the fringe is laid on to simulate epaulettes and collar. A straw bonnet, trimmed with blue chenille and wheat ears; links of straw depend in double festoons over the *chignon*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Queen* says:—"The leaders of fashion in the court circle have all adopted the costume called 'The Metternich.' Sometimes the 'Metternich costume' is made with the skirt and paletot separate from each other, but more frequently they are cut as one, and form a single garment. A Princesse dress, cut wide at the back, and buttoned in a straight line down the front, gives a very fair idea of this style of costume, only remembering that at the height of the knee the skirt is rounded both at the back and front, and terminates with a long fringe, which falls over a simulated underskirt of the same material as the upper one, or else in silk, it the dress be cashmere."

It would be impossible to wear, all through the winter, the small and almst invisible headdresses which now go by the name of bonnets. A few of the leading milliners are already making bonnets on a larger scale. The enlarged forms all describe a point on the forehead, while at the back they are the Lambelle shape, only lengthened.

One fact is certain, which is, that wide ribbon strings tied under the chin are out of favor. Milliners replace them with a benoiton of blonde, thickly worked with beads, and with very narrow strings, which are tied under the chignon. Many black bonnets are now preparing for autumn wear; they are all pointed in front *a la* Marie Stuart, and are covered with a shower of jet beads. At the side there is a spray of delicate flowers, so exquisitely made that it is difficult to believe they are artificial.

Small Watteau hats are in vogue, and so coquettish in their effect that they merit a special mention. They have a low, flat crown, and narrow brim. The crown is trimmed all round with a thick white tress of black velvet, and in order to take away from its heaviness a small white upright feather is added at the side. Thick plaits are also made of crepe and of silk, but they are not so pretty as the velvet ones. Benoitons of flowers and beads are frequently added to Watteau hats.

Chenille trimmings of all descriptions will be very popular in the coming season. Chenille embroidered with beads introduced is a most appropriate ornament for silk dresses. The embroidery should always contrast strongly with the color of the dress. For example, a pearl-grey silk dress should be worked with either cerise or blue chenille. Ribbon velvet under cluny-lace is also a very stylish trimming for silk dresses. Where a dress has a full trimming of cluny lace, the color and cuff should always match. The shape of collars has materially altered. Last autumn the straightest, narrowest, tiniest collars were sought after; it was impossible to find them too upright or too small, and now there is every probability of the "Petruccio" shape superseding all others. For very stout figures small collars are found most inappropriate, the larger forms will be found infinitely more becoming, but for slightly built frames the smaller collars will ever remain the favorites. The "Petruccio" collar is composed of three parts—the collar itself and the two revers. It consists of cluny and embroidered muslin insertions, sewn in alternate rows, and edged with cluny lace. The insertion is arranged in perpendicular lines for the revers, and the rows meet in a point at the back of the collar, from whence they diverge to the straight lines in front. The collar is finished off round the throat with a narrow cluny edging, and is fastened in front with a bow of ribbon velvet.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S STAFF.—Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of Virginia, on the 16th instant issued a general order, announcing that, in compliance with orders from the War Department, he assumed command of the Department of Virginia, embracing the States of Virginia and West Virginia. That existing orders from those headquarters would remain in force throughout the new department, so far as they are applicable, until further orders. The following are the names of the officers announced as comprising his staff:—Brevet Brigadier-General S. F. Chalfin, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General A. P. Blunt, Colonel and Quartermaster of Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Colonel James Simons, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson, Jr., Captain 11th U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major C. Rodney Layton, Captain 11th U. S. Infantry, Acting Judge Advocate; Brevet Major Edward R. Parry, Captain 11th U. S. Infantry, Commissary of Musters; First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, 12th U. S. Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

—Old shot and shell, cannon, etc., picked up on battle-fields sold for $112,000 in Savannah.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs.	13 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill.
5 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets
	1 Work-hour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Planes,
Tables,	Glue Pots,
Chairs,	Saw Sets,
Wardrobes,	Hand-saws,
Stationery Cases,	Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Bedsteads,	Iron Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Trying Squares,
Cooking Utensils,	Broad Axes,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Calipers,
Spokes,	Compasses,
Felloes,	Mallets,
Wagon Wheels,	Pincers,
Halters,	Screwdrivers,
Cold Chisels,	Spokeshaves,
Fires,	Splitting Guages,
Hammers,	Round and Straight Knives,
Farrier Knives,	Cutting Pliers,
Punches,	Rivet Sets.
Stocks and Dies,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Heading Tools,	Pricking Wheels,
Travellers,	Paint Brushes,
Vices,	Paint Cans,
Wrenches,	Paint Muller,
Adzes,	Paint Stone,
Augers,	Paint Mill,
Braces and Bits,	Paints,
Wood Clamps,	Colors,
Lenon Cutters,	Venetian Red,
Gouges,	Grindstones and Frames,
Hatchets,	Soldering Irons,
Drawing Knives,	Lumber Rule,
Spirits Levels,	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
Tape Lines.	

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,	500 Shovels,
50 Ambulances,	300 Spades,
2300 pounds Rope, assorted,	500 feet of Hose,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,	831 Buckets,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,	214 Blankets,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,	241 Lanterns,
700 McC and other Saddles,	12 boxes win'w Glass,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,	85 Glazed Sash,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,	436 Martingales with Hames,
500 Chopping Axes,	Wagon Covers,
	saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
	Stove-pipe,
	Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

O. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ :—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One Tender Truck, two small truck cars

One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c :—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars,	43 Reel Stands, small
4 Cutting Pyers.	10 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platform Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
6 Large Reel Stands.	44 Coil Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	10 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 00.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee's).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Lumbiers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (18½ oz A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	308 Zincs for Grove Battery.
250 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7,000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " " "
" 10,000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet ½ " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,

PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army,
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer,
8 17 7t Philadelphia

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 420 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 5t Auctioneers,

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30, 7.15 and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M. The 7.15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7.28, 7.55, 10.14, and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.10, 7.26, and 10.26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 7.35 A. M., Way-mail 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express 8.25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4.48 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4.20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7.15 A. M. train for Philadelphia

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grac, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delaneo, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express lines, fare $3:00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol, Schanck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesparre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains. Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at Depots. Orders left at the Office, No. 621 Chestnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M
Day Express	at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11:00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5:00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	at 6:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10:00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11:19 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:40 A. M
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8:20 "
Columbia Train	at 9:00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line	at 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4:10 "
Day Express	at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:30 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6:50 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 127 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria

W. H. MCCAFFERTY,
General Supe. intende

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

Leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Af

THE FENIANS.

The Trials of the Fenian Prisoners Abandoned—A Nolle Prosequi Ordered in their Cases—Canadian Troops on the Look-out—Camp at Fort Erie, Etc. Etc. Etc.

BUFFALO, August 20.—The trial of General O'Neil, and the other Fenian officers captured by the United States steamer *Michigan* in June last, was to have taken place this week in the United States Circuit Court in this city, but owing to the following letter which has been received by United States District Attorney Dart from Attorney General Stansbery, it will not take place, much to the gratification of all concerned in the interests of the cause:—

WASHINGTON, August 14.—To W. A. Dart, Esq., United States Attorney, Potsdam, N. Y.—Sir:—I have received your letter of the 9th inst. relative to the indictments pending against the Fenians, and concur in the propriety of the course suggested. You are, therefore, hereby authorized and instructed to enter a *nolle prosequi* in their cases. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY STANSBERY, Attorney-General.

This letter of instructions has also been delivered to Mr. John Garson, the counsel for the Fenians. This is considered as conclusive evidence that the Administration has no disposition to deal severely with the Fenians.

The Governor-General's body guard, mounted, about sixty strong, have been scouting up and down the river banks on the opposite side since their arrival at Fort Erie on Saturday night. They appear to be quite sincere in their anticipation of a brush with the picnickians, should they attempt a crossing. They regard all visitors from Buffalo with much suspicion, and are really in a most ridiculously nervous state. There is also a small detachment of the Canadian Rifles at Fort Erie.

At Thorold, C. W., the Government is about to establish a camp of instruction. About four thousand men are now there, consisting of the following troops:—10th Royals, Colonel Brunel; 7th of London; the right wing of the 16th Regulars; Colonel Hostes' Light Battery, battalion of 17th Infantry, and the 13th Regiment of Hamilton, Colonel Booker's former command. Colonel Wolsey, of the regulars, is in command of that post.

With all this display and expense the Fenians here seem to be much amused, which has been caused by their intended picnic.

It is hardly probable, I find from the best information attainable, that any visit to the vigilant red-coats on the other side of the river will be attempted during the festivities to-morrow at Clinton Forest. It is expected that Generals O'Neill, Spear, and Murphy will be present.

The Fenian Picnic—Additional Canadian Troops Authorized.

OTTAWA, August 20.—Public expectation is on tiptoe to ascertain the result of the Fenian picnic which comes off at Clinton Forest to-morrow. The general impression, however, is that the Fenians are not yet ready to commence hostilities.

The last number of the official gazette of Canada, just published, announces that thirty-four additional companies of volunteers have been authorized to be organized by the Government.

Fenian Movements in the Southwest.

CHICAGO, August 20.—There is great excitement among the Fenians here to-day, and a movement of some kind is evidently under way, although everything is kept profoundly secret. Some mysterious picnics and pleasure gatherings are announced in this vicinity.

Three hundred Fenians left Louisville last night to attend one of their picnics, and on the same train there were thirty cases of rifles. Companies A and D of the 18th Fenian Regiment leave Louisville for Chicago to-night, also two hundred Fenians from Nashville, each one carrying a four-shooter by way of provisions. Two hundred Fenians also passed through Nashville yesterday from Memphis, on their way to attend the Chicago picnics, and news has been received here even from New Orleans that the Fenians there are making preparations for the Chicago picnics.

While the recent Fenian picnic in this city undoubtedly had no direct connection with any movement against Canada, as it was public, yet General O'Neill's visit here was doubtless for the purpose of consultation with reference to that movement. Excepting the time he was speaking at the picnic, he was closeted with prominent Fenians here, and since his arrival at Nashville he has expressed great satisfaction with his visit, and predicts glorious times for the Fenians this fall.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

Some of the Southern papers that don't understand how VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD were "*fixed*" at the Wigwam Convention, and that their withdrawal was a mere stroke of policy to fool the people, are really laying the matter a little to heart. We make the following extract from the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:—

TOO THICK TO THRIVE.

"Thar was"—says the great Artemus in his account of that episode, his wooing—"thar was a fectin' ties that made me hanker arter Betsy. Her father's farm jined our'n; their cows and our'n squenched their thirst at the same spring; our old mares both had stars in their forreds. The measles broke out in both families at nearly the same period. Our parents (Betsy's and mine) slept every Sunday in the same meeting-house, and the nabers used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Peasles air!'"

"Now, to borrow again from the great Artemus, one scarcely knows where to look for a thing 'more apropos ser' to the times than this. It involuntarily recurs to mind at the thought of all that huge fantaronade where with the Philadelphia Convention was gotten under way—the tooting of horns and playing 'Dixie,' the rising of delegates and cheers for 'Hail Columbia,' the clap-trap of the chairman, and the entrance of South Carolina and Massachusetts cheek by jowl. This latter little theatrical touch in especial is fearfully after the fashion of A. Ward, showman, and his Betsy Jane.

"His Excellency Governor ORR, diffusing, let us imagine, conciliation at every pore, appears on the floor arm in arm with Major-General Couch, of the Federal army. What a self-abnegatory spectacle was here! What a lying down of the lion and the lamb together! And what wonder that the sublimest emotions were so appealed to that delegates melted into 'tears!' Think of it, kind Heaven, just think of it, that here were eight thousand patriots assembled who wept as with one single eye! Debarred of entrance by a chivalrous devotion to the South that never wavered, even CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD, let us imagine, stood afar off and wiped away a pensive tear. But human nature is not calculated to stand these terrific excitations of joy; strong feeling is apt to become painful, and how well timed it was there came up upon the air strains of dulcet music from a band of fifty pieces. Blow on, oh! great trombone—come in with thy mellow warble, ophecleide—thump for thy life, thou drummer; and scrape aloud and spare not, artist with the big bassoon. Tears of joy have yielded place to shouts of triumph—sixteen thousand eyes are dried, and eight thousand tongues vociferate. A roar goes up that shakes the Wigwam, and hark! was that an echo that meets it as it dies away? Listen! it yet trembles on the air—what is it? Pah! 'tis nothing—only the footfalls of VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD, who, shut out from this great love-feast of them that have the wedding garment, are going away—of WOOD—FERNANDO WOOD, who this day can carry, if you put him on his mettle, the great city of New York against New England; and CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, who suffered all but martyrdom for his principles, was exiled because he would not help throttle the South, and is going to his home in Dayton, where the panels of his house door show to this very day the mark of tyranny's musket butts and axes.

"*Ah! gentlemen, it will take a deal of blowing to drown the sound of those footfalls—the footfalls of men who, when* DOOLITTLE *and* COUCH *had us by the throat, dared to stand up, in the very face of despotism, to plead for mercy, for moderation, and for justice—to plead and to suffer for us and for our sakes.*"

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Governor Fenton's Letter to Senators Harris and Morgan.

We give below the letter of Governor Fenton to Senators Morgan and Harris, requesting them to attend the convention of loyalists to be held at Philadelphia in September next:—

"STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, August 17.—Hon. Messrs. Ira Harris and E. D. Morgan, United States Senators, etc.:—In view of the justice and importance of aiding in every patriotic demonstration of the friends of loyal government in the South, I take the liberty of requesting you to represent the State of New York in the Convention of Southern Unionists called for the 3d of September in the city of Philadelphia. Permit me, most respectfully and earnestly, to ask your attendance, that you may reassure these tried and true friends of the Union and constitutional freedom, that the Union party of New York fully appreciates their continued self-sacrificing efforts to place the States lately in revolt upon a just and stable basis: that it sympathizes with them, and sincerely desires the re-establishment of local self-government in the communities lately in rebellion as soon as consistent with safety and future peace; that we are anxious to see their respective States represented in Congress as early as early as full assurance can be had that the power of these States will not thereby be placed in Rebel hands, and that he will cordially co-operate with them to these ends.

"I have reason to believe that other representative men from the Union party of this State will be present and unite in the deliberations of this important convention; that it will be an assemblage of great advantage to the cause of good government, and that it will lead to extended organization throughout the South, and stimulate loyal and patriotic endeavor to harmonize the people and restore the Union upon terms in entire consonance with the Constitution and the spirit of liberty.

"Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.'

Terrible Powder Explosion—Seventy-Two Lives Lost.

At Constantinople, July 19, the large cartridge and rocket factory below Macrikeui, on the Marmora, exploded with terrific force, destroying the workshops and killing seventy-two of the hands employed on the works. The group of buildings, comprising nine magazines, of which four contained from 800 to 1000 barrels of powder each, the fifth about 1500 barrels, and the remaining four about 6000 barrels each—or a total of about 30,000 barrels of about 50 pounds each. Nearly in the centre of these separate buildings was another large compartment which formed the laboratory of the establishment, in which cartridges and rockets were manufactured. In this last the accident originated. About one hundred hands were employed, some in making new cartridges, and the rest in ripping up and extracting the powder and bullets from old ones. The official account is that one of the sixty or more Jews employed at this latter work, in using a hatchet to open a case of cartridges, struck fire with the tool, and, igniting, it blew up the whole stock of powder, amounting in all to, it is said, nearly 50,000 pounds. The Porte return of the casualties states the dead at seventy-two, and the wounded at twenty-four. Of the former sixty were Jews, eleven Armenians, and one a Turk; of the latter, three Jews, seventeen Armenians, and four Turks. Fragments of the killed were picked up more than half a mile from the scene of the disaster; of the laboratory itself not one stick or stone was left upon another, its very site being torn up as if a huge shell had fallen and exploded upon the spot.

—The London Missionary Society says in its last annual report:—"Sixty years ago, there was not a solitary native Christian in Polynesia; now it would be difficult to find a professed idolator in those islands of Eastern or Central Polynesia where Christian missionaries have been established. The hideous rites of their forefathers have ceased to be practised. Their heathen legends and war songs are forgotten. They are gathered together in peaceful village communities. They live under recognized codes of law. They are constructing roads, cultivating their fertile lands, and engaging in commerce. On the return of the Sabbath, a very large proportion of the population attend the worship of God."

AUCTION SALES.

P. ANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5188 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SECOND LARGE FALL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC. By catalogue On Wednesday. August 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots new and seasonable goods which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 18 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 6

PERFECTION IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET A. B. W. BULLARD'S IMPROVED OIL SOAP, FOR REMOVING Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish, From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors, A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price; and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, "BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL," Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST, AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY, Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING. In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, "BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL" Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street 8 2 20 rp PHILADELPHIA.

JONES' POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE 604 MARKET ST. ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, 606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00 Dusters, $2 25. Pants from $3 00 and higher. Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES CATARRH AND ASTHMA, Disordered Functions of THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS: MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM, Treated with unprecedented success by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
GEORGE MAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 29 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE. ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25 rp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Varnishes, and Oils, No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 7 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 19

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 7 27 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.

Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.

8 21 12t J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON, 8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON, 6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS. GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2:00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.

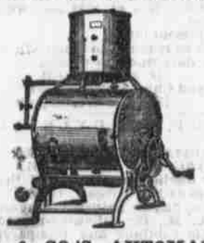
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O. Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK, In variety, manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

$6 50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.
100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $4 50 and $5.
EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.
FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
300 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, $7 50.
250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, $7.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR BERTHS
BLANKETS FOR CRADLES

We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
TOILET QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
LANCASTER QUILTS.

WORSTED COVERLETS.
COMFORTABLES.
PINK AND BLUE QUILTS.

Any of the above goods by the case or single Quilt.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., 8 15 3m N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1 25 a yard.
Demet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 23 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD, 8 18 6t N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT St., Invite the attention of Cash buyers AT WHOLESALE, To their Stock of FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled. Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates 8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

TO LADIES About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES, E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET, Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of WHITE GOODS, PUFFED MUSLINS, PIQUES, FRENCH MUSLINS, In all varieties of plain and fancy styles. Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc. Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety. E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY ATLANTIC CITY, AND LONG BRANCH. DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street, HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST A new and desirable lot of ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of WHITE GOODS. PUCKED MUSLIN, SHIRRED MUSLIN, SWISS MUSLIN, PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, 9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS, Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

J. K. McILWAIN & SONS, No. 20 North FOURTH Street, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
BELT RIBBONS,
CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
ALPACA BRAIDS,
SKIRT BRAIDS,
BUGLE GIMPS,
JET, PEARL, SILK, VELVET, AND FANCY BUTTONS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL, ETC. ETC. [8 15 6trp

FALL, 1866. WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS, FIFTH and CHERRY Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, SMALL WARES, Zephyr, Worsted, Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Woollen Goods.

The goods being most all our own manufacture, and importations. We are enabled to offer special advantages to the trade. 8 16 6t

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

1866. FALL FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring) SKIRTS THE LATEST STYLES ARE NOW MADE VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY. WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, No. 97 CHAMBERS, AND Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets, NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 14 7t mws9trp

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

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